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The Library Journal

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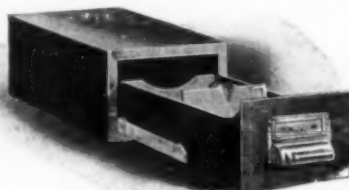
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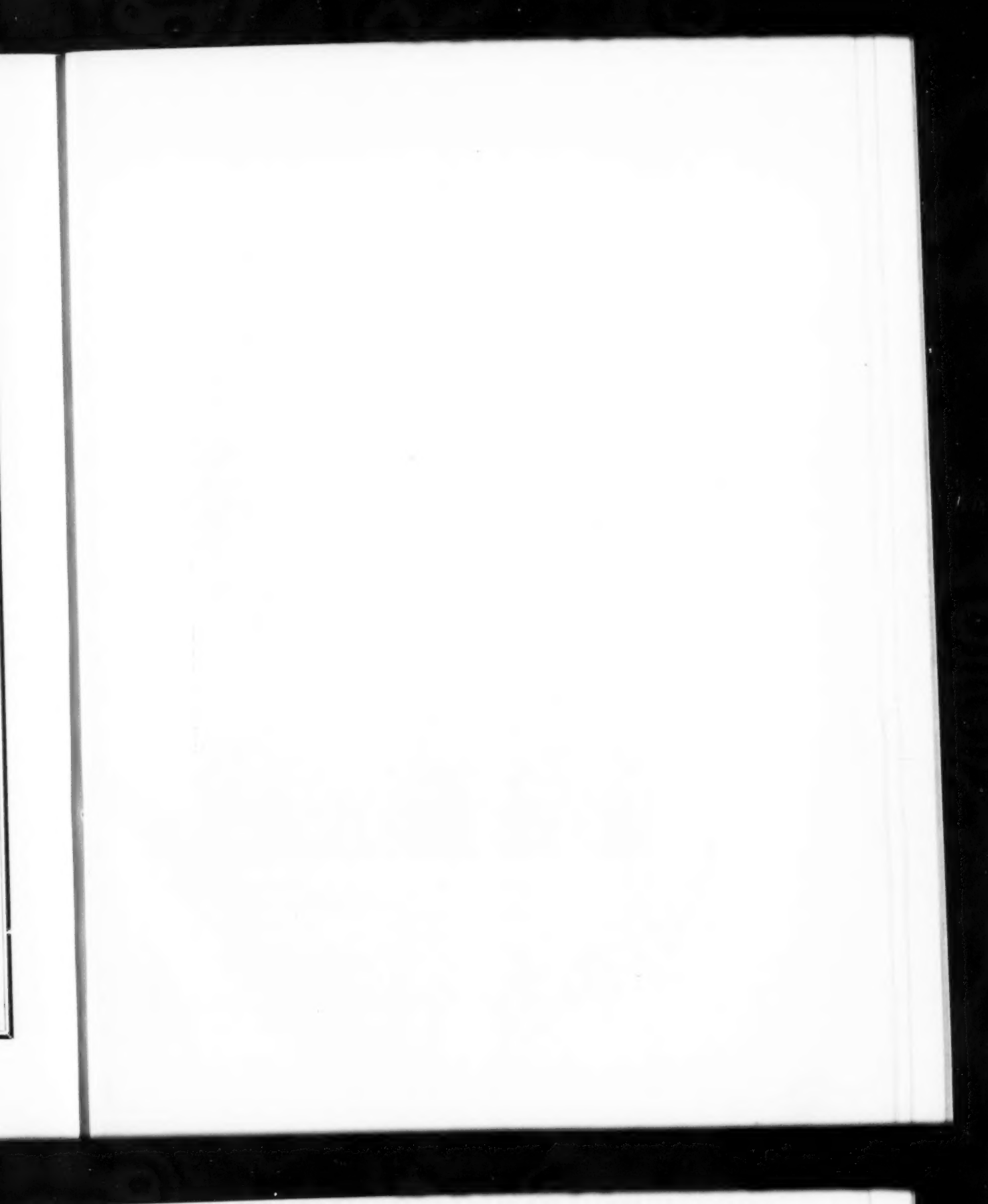
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THE library year 1909 was chiefly noteworthy for the changes made in the constitution of the American Library Association and the removal of its headquarters to a permanent location in Chicago. The constitutional changes, first passed upon at the Minnetonka conference, were finally adopted at the Bretton Woods conference, which exceeded in attendance that of the previous year and ranks next after those at Magnolia and Narragansett as third in the record of the Association. It is evident that the largest material for attendance at conferences is still to be found in the East, where libraries are more concentrated than in the growing West, but it will not be many years before the balance of library population as well as of population in general will be transferred westward, making Chicago more and more a national geographical center for headquarters relations. It is planned to hold the conference of 1910 at Mackinac Island, within easy distance of Chicago, in the last week of June. The establishment of headquarters there, the concentration of executive power in the hands of the Executive board, and the broadening of the scope and membership of the Council, should together give a new impetus to the work of the American Library Association during 1910.

THE library event of 1910 should be the international meetings at Brussels in August next. There will be two international gatherings, the first of those interested in bibliography and documentation, August 25 to 27 inclusive, the second of archivists and librarians, August 29 to 31 inclusive. From the American point of view these conferences seem to be on cross-lines, public documents and archives being associated in our minds and bibliography and librarianship closely connected with each other. The distinction seems to be that the first congress will be chiefly an official one, dealing with publications of governments through governmental representatives while the second will be the

congress of librarians in association with those engaged in historic research. While the second will thus be the international library congress, many American librarians will be interested in both meetings and the travel arrangements will permit attendance at both. Mr. Faxon is now able to announce arrangements which should tempt many more to join the party for which he preempted the first cabin accommodations of the steamer "Vaderland," leaving New York August 6, with a view to reaching New York on return September 19, thus giving a forty-five days' tour at the very moderate cost of \$385. As many as 300 can be accommodated, but it is necessary that reservations should be made before February 1, at which date the preference given to librarians ceases. Any who have thought of going should therefore apply at once. The travel arrangements will be in the capable hands of the Bureau of University Travel, which is one of the best of the tourist organizations. This is to be the year of such congresses, for there will also be an international congress of publishers at Amsterdam, June 27 to July 2.

THE coming year should also be noteworthy for progress in co-ordination or in affiliation, to use the term under which the subject is discussed at the January meeting of the American Library Institute in Chicago. The co-ordination movement, always more or less in prospect, and to which President Gould's emphasis on regional libraries during his administration has given immediate prominence, together with Mr. Lane's proposal for a central college library reservoir and the development of inter-library loans, will doubtless be more definitely shaped in connection with the 1910 conference and the general work of the year. Meantime the progress of associations within the library field has been definite and steady. State associations have been organized in Virginia and Louisiana, making the total of state organizations 17 in addition

to that in the province of Ontario, across the border, which corresponds essentially to a state association. Library commissions have been provided in Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Utah, making 32 states thus recognizing officially the library movement, although there are 34 commissions, Colorado and Maryland, perhaps not wisely, dividing the field between commission organizations. It is hoped that the important tri-state meeting in Kentucky and the new association in Louisiana may lead to the appointment of commissions in these states during 1910. Mr. Carnegie's gifts assure 70 new library buildings in the United States, 10 in Canada and 34 elsewhere in the British Empire, besides increases to previous gifts, totaling \$1,869,250 for the year and bringing his munificence to a grand total of \$53,473,153, which has built for him monuments in the shape of 2094 library buildings throughout the world.

THE year 1909 has seen more changes in important posts of library administration than perhaps any previous year. Mr. Bostwick's well deserved appointment to Chicago carries one of the most effective library missionaries to the trans-Mississippi field. The selection of Mr. Legler for Chicago by civil service method, combining evaluation of personality with technical considerations, gives this public library one of the best of administrators, and the appointment of Mr. Carlton to the Newbury assures to Chicago, with Mr. Andrews as head of the John Crerar Library, a triad of men of performance as well as promise. University library appointments of note have been the appointment of Mr. Johnston to Columbia and of Mr. Briggs to Trinity College, Hartford. and Mr. Windsor to the University of Illinois. The Massachusetts State Library and Commission have been fortunate in obtaining Mr. Belden, who has in turn obtained the valuable help of Miss Browne. The state library commissions have given up several valuable men, as Mr. Hadley, of Indiana, to be the secretary-treasurer and working executive of the American Library Association, making another element of strength in Chicago. There have been two important losses to the library profes-

sion in the acceptance by Miss Lord of the post of director of the Department of Domestic Art and Science at the Pratt Institute, a department which the trustees felt needed her formative and executive ability more than the library, brought to so high a degree of efficiency and usefulness by Miss Plummer and herself; and the resignation of Mr. Post as Superintendent of Documents, a very serious blow to library interests. Most of the vacancies made by these changes or the assistant librarianships in connection with them, have been filled by promotions within the service of the particular library.

DEATH has made rich and sad harvest in 1909 among librarians and bibliographers. President Canfield, who brought to the librarianship of Columbia University his valuable experience as a college president and to the American Library Association a genial personality, a wide missionary spirit and an inspiring leadership, had in his few years of library service accomplished more than most men who had come earlier into the work. State Librarian Tillinghast, of Massachusetts, though less known throughout the Association, in his longer library experience not only remade the Massachusetts State Library into a model of its kind, but placed Massachusetts at the head of the library line by his remarkable triumph in assuring library facilities in every township within its borders. Miss Kroeger's death removed prematurely one of the leading workers and teachers among the women who have done so much for library progress in America, and Miss Mary Sargent passed away late in the year after a library service, in more retired posts dating from the days of the beginnings of the American Library Association, of which she was one of the earliest members. The ranks of bibliography lost Adolf Growoll, who through his work and his personal relations with many librarians might almost be counted a member of the library profession.*

*Mr. Growoll and Mr. Eames were associated not in the production of the monograph on American book clubs as inadvertently stated in the December number, but in the preparation of "Three centuries of English booktrade bibliography."

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN REORGANIZATION WORK*

BY CHARLES E. RUSH, *Librarian Public Library, Jackson, Michigan*

THE library world is still seeking an equilibrium between things essential and things non-essential. Since the early seventies, the struggle has been to meet the changing circumstances caused by the sudden growth and enthusiastic development of library work, and to experiment at the same time with new methods of organization and administration. Some libraries have become noted as laboratories and experiment stations for the testing of new ideas and methods, while others, preferring to await developments, have clung to the old-time customs and systems. Many of the latter class are now feeling keenly their backward state and decreasing popularity, and are calling for a readjustment of ways and means that will regain for them the interest of their reading public and equip them to handle efficiently and rapidly new lines of work.

This is so because of the persistent and increasing demands that are daily made by the library patrons (and we know not by how many hundreds more of would-be patrons) to leave out the red tape in our rules, open the shelves, liberalize the allowance of books and the time limits, simplify our catalogs, show more books and less library machinery—in other words, eliminate the non-essential details and bothersome hindrances standing between them and the knowledge of books that they are seeking. And why not? What is the use in doing a thing over and over if the results are not worth the time and labor spent upon it? We sometimes become imbued with the idea that a system deemed necessary twenty years ago and still used should be almost perfect by this time, and a change therefore need not be contemplated. It is sometimes hard to force a question as to the efficiency of some of our old-time methods.

On the other hand, great care should be taken in substituting newer methods for older forms—there is great danger of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. En-

thusiasm may sometimes run away with itself and go so far in the removal of unnecessary hindrances as to rob the library of valuable data and excellent means of protection. But this condition is rare indeed, in fact, it is difficult to find even one institution that is losing ground because of its unusually liberal principles.

By the way of parenthesis, it should be remarked that the following points are not new—many of them have been borrowed and tried out as experiments, but all have become fixed in the minds of many as workable solutions through the demand for better methods and greater results. They are merely personal theories, and every one has a right to his own opinions—many will say. Certainly they are, for what you know of an idea and your faith in it depends largely upon the kind and the amount of experience that you have had in working out that idea. Local conditions, which vary so widely in every locality, determine in a great measure the success of an undertaking, and regardless of the success or failure of a neighboring library, the ensuing results are accordingly stamped in the local librarian's opinion as very good indeed or exceedingly poor.

But every public librarian should be duty bound to furnish the most economical administration possible and enlarge the use and value of his institution in every way that he can. Conditions are changing. Democratic days have come. Public libraries are supported by and for the people—people who are becoming well aware of their rights of ownership and the privileges that they should enjoy. A system that entails a large amount of detail and time on the part of both patrons and library assistants will annoy them as a barrier and as an added expense in the annual appropriation fund. It is well to consider the increased amount of good that can be done and the growing popularity that will be awakened in simplifying the less essential points in our systems, and yet insure the safety of our entrusted property and the accuracy of statistics that are actually helpful.

* Read before the Michigan Library Association, Saginaw, Oct. 6, 1909.

The problem of statistics must arise. All will acknowledge that a certain few are useful, such as contents of the library, additions and withdrawals, daily circulation, receipts and expenditures, total number of borrowers and a few other minor ones that can easily be obtained. But why consume time and labor in accomplishing and tabulating page after page of bare figures that are of such little use in making a library larger and better? Who cares for them and reads them? Your public does not—it would not even if it could understand the confusing array of tables. Your board of trustees does not, except for the more important points. The library profession does not, except for the summaries and totals and a few interesting pages. Even if they are computed is it worth while to burden an annual report with the entire collection?

Perhaps the printed annual report is also, in many cases, of little appreciable value. For the small libraries, the printing expense is far too large to be considered. Their reports can be easily printed in the newspapers, which will answer every needed purpose. One printed report in three years should be sufficient for the majority of medium-sized libraries. And even for the larger libraries, who must deal with less informed appropriation committees, and report upon newer and more complex work, it hardly seems wise for them to lengthen their reports to the extent that they will discourage both professional and lay readers. The primary object of the annual report of a public library should be to inform the city's citizens, particularly those interested in it as officials in the city government and as patrons of the library, that the duties of its various officers and employees have been discharged and that its regular routine business has been transacted. It should embody the policy and ideals of the board of directors and of the librarian; describe methods of administration; contain statistics of the use and growth of the library; and record noteworthy acquisitions, changes and accomplishments, and the whole of it should be written with the purpose of stimulating local pride and interest, and it should be concise and clear enough to fulfill that purpose.

Many libraries over the country have considered the regular accession book as unnecessary, and are satisfactorily keeping their accession records by means of bills or in various combinations of order and shelf records. But in case the bills are not on file at the library and the order cards are of value for other purposes, it is generally more convenient to make use of the accession book. For ordering new books, an excellent labor saving method has been devised. Draw up a special order-card-form to be printed on three colors of paper, the first two of thin but firm paper and the third of regular card material. Arrange regularly in pad form and with the use of two sheets of carbon paper, two extra impressions can be made while writing one. The original is used to order the book, the duplicate goes to the Library of Congress as an order for the L. C. cards, and the triplicate remains at the library as an order record.

In the card catalog, problems old and new in large numbers confront us. The nature and size of the library should of course determine largely the complexity of the catalog. Large libraries with closed shelves are in need of more specific information and greater detail, and the large Reference and College libraries must furnish scholarly work for the special requirements of investigator and student. But the small and medium-sized libraries having open shelves find very little demand for detail on their catalog cards. They are called upon more often to explain the hidden meanings of confusing marks, letters, figures and abbreviations than to give still further information. For them the catalog is of use only as a brief indication of what the library contains and where to find it. The man with a practical problem, the girl with an essay to write, the woman with a question on economics, the boy with a longing for a good ripping story—all are looking for special books or books on special subjects. They do not care about the publisher, place of publication, number of pages, size, author's dates, maps, illustrations, plates, etc. (Even when these are given they seldom understand the abbreviations.) Subject headings in red ink, blue ink for call numbers, and green, yellow and blue cards have no mean-

ing for the majority of our library patrons. They find these things non-essential. They are looking for the title, author, call number, edition, date, contents and any helpful, plainly written notes. If perchance any other data is needed, it can be easily found by other records in the cataloging room if the book is not on the shelf. Is it not better to furnish a catalog which your borrowers can consult with a growing assurance that they can easily find for themselves what material the library has on the subject in which they are interested, than to load down a catalog with minute descriptions of each book until the man you wish to help is mystified, disheartened, and either demands the time of an assistant or goes away unsatisfied? Has not the catalog pendulum swung too far to the other extreme?

It seems wise to use the Library of Congress cards whenever possible, and now more simple local cataloging is being recommended. The question of consistency will naturally be raised at once, since the L. C. cards are well supplied with minute detail. The difference must be regretted of course; but the printed cards add very little confusion when filed among a large number of simple cards, because of the clearly printed form, the choice of type and the distinct separation of author and title from the imprint, which make them much more easily understood than typewritten cards bearing the same amount of matter. Why bother ourselves in forcing absolute consistency in this one thing. We are never thoroughly consistent in other things.

Problems in classification, shelf arrangement and book numbers are the same familiar ones of many years' standing. The arrangement of fiction by authors without class numbers and of biography by name of biographees in a separate class meets with popular approval wherever tried. Care must be taken in libraries destined to grow rapidly to classify closely enough and assign book numbers large enough to avoid future confusion. There is often the danger of adopting too few changes, particularly in cataloging and classification, that are known to be helpful and wise, simply because of the idea that all previous practice must be adhered to.

In the loan department, the temptation to cling to non-essentials seems to be greatest, and in this very department the library patron finds the greatest objection to them. Liberality and confidence invites and encourages fair dealing and increasing popularity. A few simple rules strictly enforced command greater respect and better observance. The abolishment of the guarantor system for adult applicants removes a large barrier between the library and the public, and the few additional books lost during the year amount to a mere trifle compared with the increased amount of satisfaction and growth which comes to the borrower and the library. The immediate approval with which the change is received surpasses all expectations and its continued success surmounts all doubt. Another change which should be considered is that of the time limit on borrowed books and the number of books that can be drawn at any one time, except in the case of a small library that must lend sparingly in order to furnish a selection of books in demand. The allowance of two or more books and the privilege of keeping them for a month, except those limited to seven days, give marked satisfaction. All students and careful readers appreciate the innovation and it works no hardships on any other class of readers. A large amount of time is saved on fine notices, and only for a few months will the amount of fines collected be lessened. The increase of new applicants may be affected to some extent, since several cards are not needed so keenly within a family, but the matter is of little importance. An increase in the use of fiction may be an expected but not dreaded result. After all, why shouldn't a borrower read what he likes best from a well-selected collection of books, even though he does often choose a book in the story form? If it is a pleasure and a rest, why shouldn't he be allowed to read two books at a time as well as one? With what assurance can any librarian insist that it is not good for a borrower to read a work of fiction without taking regularly an antidote of non-fiction? Does the patron and supporter of a library really receive a square deal when he must borrow books under a rule purposely limited to enlarge and decrease the circulation of certain

classes of books for the glorification of that library's statistics?

The custom of reserving fiction has been given up by many libraries because of its lack of advantages for the reader and the large amount of work and expense that it entails for the library. The extensive use of the picture bulletin, which has of late received so much attention, is now being met with less and less favor in many quarters. The use of an occasional bulletin, illustrating some subject of special interest, has been found to accomplish more good than a continuous use of a great many. The story-hour is another feature with a temptation that often demands unnecessary time and labor on the part of the assistant in charge. The one purpose of the stories is to attract children into the library and to lead them to the enjoyment of more genuine literature. A moderate use of the library story-hour creates a certain amount of spreading interest among the small people of the community and shows results in the number of new applicants and in the better classes of books read. But overdoses of it are apt to deaden the interest and the good results.

Perhaps the greatest privilege desired by library readers is that of freely moving about among the book shelves of all, or a large

part, of the library's collection, and of browsing among the classes of books liked best, where they can easily and happily find just the book they are looking for. The privilege is so great and the expense so small that it seems strange that the idea is still frowned upon in some localities. We have been so busy in perfecting our methods and systems, and in equipping our handsome buildings, that we have almost lost that atmosphere about a collection of books that is such a keen delight to an honest lover of books. Books were not made to be locked up and to be had only upon demand from a guaranteed man, but were intended instead to be looked over and handled, and to be read when they proved of interest.

The library that does not carefully consider the position of its patrons and their attitude toward the library's limitations, and does not advance as liberally as it can to meet the needs of the community that supports it, and fails to fulfil its chief function of bringing books and people as closely together as possible, is overloaded and hindered with non-essentials.

The problems of reorganization for that library lie in deciding upon the lines of demarcation and in its choice of things most essential.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATOR*

By LOUIS ROUND WILSON, *Librarian of the University of North Carolina*

IN an assemblage of educators such as this, it may seem unnecessary to give an exposition of the nature of education; for it is the daily theme of our life, and whether it be the education of self, or of student, or of community about which we are solicitous, it is the ever shining goal towards which our calm reason, as well as our ardent enthusiasm, impels us. But inasmuch as we are to consider the public library in the capacity of an educator, setting for itself the same high objective to which, as educators, our finer impulses drive us, it is necessary to

review briefly the nature of the objective which this the newest recruit to the educational ranks, has set for its task.

Education is the process by means of which the individual is brought through training to an understanding of himself, of the life about him, and of the infinitely numerous relations which connect him with it. It is the process through which he passes in gaining for himself a proper knowledge of the various circumstances of life; from which he acquires the ability to adjust himself properly to them; and by which he learns to know the standards of the true, the good, and the beautiful with which to measure them. It is the highway over which the

*A paper read before the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association at Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 28, 1909.

individual passes in reaching an ultimate point from which he can view with greater clearness than he otherwise could life and the issues of life in their true perspective. To pass this way, is to become educated; to help another on this course, is to be an educator; and to be an educator in this sense, is to be Godlike.

Under whatever conditions the extension of this the great work of life is possible, the lot of the worker will be one of rare privilege. In a democracy such as ours, in which every individual is a sovereign, the opportunity to work this good work cannot be treated merely as a privilege, but as an imperative duty. Whatever may be our conception of the duties of our government as to the extent of its paternal relations to our citizenship and to the direction of our individual affairs, we are unanimously agreed that it is its clear duty to give security to the persons and property of the members of the government. In order that it may do this without the possibility of disappointment and failure we are also equally unanimously agreed that the best means our government has to protect these rights is through the education of every sovereign individual: for if his eye be single his whole body shall be full of light, but if evil, his whole body shall be full of darkness.

Accepting education then to be the agency for promoting the kind of good indicated and recognizing it as the foundation upon which our form of government must stand or fall, as a people we have spared no thought or means whereby it might best be promoted among us and by which its benefits might be more generally conferred on all. Our thinking and planning have resulted in the establishment and maintenance of the school, the museum, and the lecture platform, which, together with the press, the church, and the home, stand out as the great educational agencies in our American life. Each has its definite place and each, in the way best suited to the furtherance of its specific purposes, is working out as a specific, yet co-operative agency, the salvation of the American people. Each in the way which has been found the surest and best attempts to contribute its parts to the making of the complete man, furnished unto all good works.

In 1850, or thereabouts, the public library presented itself in America as a claimant for a place along with these agencies in the nation's educational work. It asked to be allowed to become an educator, to be permitted to contribute something further to the individual's outlook upon the life around him. By 1876, a date made memorable in America by the founding of the American Library Association as well as by the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, its request for admission had been granted, and in 1907, when representatives from every section of the country gathered at Asheville in the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Association, it was brought home to us of the South as it was to the entire country that every objection to its admission had been swept away and it stood accredited as one of the foremost institutions in the dissemination of popular education.

It is in the capacity of an educator, then, a capacity to which it holds an undisputed right, that I wish especially to view it with you. As schoolmen, we have doubtless come to look upon the library, whether for the rural school, high school, college, city or state, as secondary to the school as an aggressive educational agency. Consequently we may have fallen into the habit of thinking and speaking of the library as supplementary to the school. We insist in driving two of our educational forces tandem fashion with the school in the lead, rather than both abreast, each pulling its proportionate share of the load. As librarians we have possibly insisted more than has been reasonable upon this latter method of pulling, and consequently the load, through misunderstanding and a lack of co-operation on the part of the forces concerned, has not been carried forward as far as it might.

Whatever may have been our theory in the case, we are agreed to-day that each is indispensable to the other and that each in certain particulars supplements the other and is complemented by the other. The specific functions or missions of both, and the relation which each institution bears to the other, I conceive to be as follows: I quote, in part, from Mr. W. A. Millis in his paper read before the National Educational Association

in 1902, and from Mr. H. E. Legler, in the current number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*:

"The work of the school is threefold:

"1. To awaken aspiration, both general and specific,

2. To give the alphabet of learning and activity—that is, to give the child such introduction to the several lines of learning, art, and enterprise as will reveal to him and nourish his special aptitudes, and at the same time put him into position to live sympathetically with those who follow other activities than his own,

"3. To train the powers of thought and expression."

Or, stating the ideas of Mr. Millis in a slightly different way, it is required of the school to awaken in the child an ambition to be well developed, to be a somebody; to quicken his impulse to know what the world has thought and done; to teach him to read, and, to some extent, to develop his taste for proper literature. When the child has been equipped with the rudiments of science, history, language, and mathematics, has been awakened to the possibilities of culture and is ambitious to possess it, when he has learned how to read and think, the school has done the most it can do. Its primary business is to equip him with tools of learning and culture and the impulse for larger attainments. Beyond this point other agencies must take him.

From the viewpoint of social science, the library has a twofold mission. It is the agency specially organized and maintained by the community to serve as an aid to the material progress of the individual and to promote the culture of a community through the individual. "Perhaps," to quote from Mr. Legler, "it may be said more accurately that its first mission is to give scope to its second. For, first of all, man must minister to his physical wants. Before there can be intellectual expansion and cultural development there must be leisure, or at least conditions that free the mind from anxious care for the morrow. So the social structure, after all, must rest, to some extent, upon a bread and butter foundation. Thus it follows, as a logical conclusion, that society as a whole cannot reach a high stage of development until all its industrial members are surrounded with conditions that

permit the highest self-development. Until a better agency shall be found it is the public library which must serve this need." In giving skill to the hand of labor, in offering cheer and a wider outlook upon life to the home, in rendering acute the thought of the community at large, it lays the true foundation of culture.

And by the culture which it is to promote is meant more than reading and more than information. "It is that compounding of learning, taste, judgment, wisdom, and peculiar mental tone that come of being in sympathetic acquaintance with what has been thought, felt and done in the world, and of companionship, even remote, with the men and women who have thought, felt and accomplished."

Thus both the school and the library have the same objective. Their ways of approach to it are frequently one and the same, and if at times divergent they both bring the individual to the same desired end. The school awakens wholesome personality and social impulses, both general and specific, trains the individual in the elements of the social arts, trains him to think and to study, equips him with the elements of learning. It supplies him with the implements with which he may attain to culture and endeavors to fit him for a larger and more permanent growth to come from activities beyond its doors. The promotion of this larger growth beyond the school; the addition of knowledge, power and culture to the individual's store through the page of the free open book; the development of strong, truth-loving character both in the child and the adult is the special field and the larger opportunity of the library.

However necessary it may be for us as schoolmen and librarians to define clearly for ourselves the theoretical functions of the school and the library as educators in order that we may comprehend the nature of our duties, it is equally necessary for us to direct our attention briefly to the practical methods by which they may best fulfil their missions. As the special problems of the school are being discussed in other departments of this Association, I shall pass at once to the consideration of the particular lines of work to which the library should devote itself. I can only hope to point out certain groups or

classes with which the library should especially work without attempting to give any methods in detail.

The library's first duty, obviously, is to aid in the education of the child. Although its part in this special field is necessarily secondary to that of the school, its children's room should always be open; its tables and shelves should be supplied with the best of science, history, biography, literature and story; a trained children's librarian, who is a teacher as well, should be at hand to direct; the mysteries of the catalog should be revealed; and the use of the book should be made clear. If the child is not reached in the library, the central library, provision should be made for reaching it either by school depository or branch library in the school which the child attends or in the branch library in the neighborhood in which it lives. All of good which the library has at its command should be placed at his hand. Furthermore, it should be presented with such knowledge and sympathy as will result in the extension of the instruction imparted by the school and in a definite contribution of culture.

Its second duty is to the adult. It is a fact with which we are painfully conversant that less than 25 per cent of the children between 14 and 20 are in the public schools, including all the grades, and that but one American in a thousand claims a college or university as his foster mother. It is just here that the library finds its chief ground for existence. As soon as the child leaves the school it should enroll him as one of its beneficiaries and it should sustain to him and his father alike the relation of the great university to her sons. Books of knowledge and power, as defined by De Quincey, should be furnished this individual who has passed out of the doors of the school or college to stimulate his aspiration to fit himself for larger, fuller life, the attainment of which is wholly conditioned upon the increase of his intelligence and the improvement of his character.

In a peculiar sense the public library is the logical educator of what I may term special classes. A million or more immigrants, mostly adults, reach our shores annually, the great majority of whom, either because they

are over age or because they are not masters of our language, find our schools closed to them. The library is the sole agency which can touch their lives and aid in fitting them for citizenship. It should teach the immigrant through books in his own tongue the principles of our government and a love for the Stars and Stripes which the school teaches the immigrant child. Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard, in speaking of the service rendered by the library to America's middle classes and especially to the foreign laborer, says, "America is the workingman's paradise, and attractive enough for the rich man; but the ordinary man of the middle classes, who in Germany finds his chief comfort in the Bierhalle, would find comfort in America were it not for the public library which offers him a home."

I have already called attention to the necessity of training the laborer for his work. His head must be trained as well as his hand if he is to win a competence for himself and leisure for the acquisition of a larger culture. Speaking of this point, President Roosevelt sounded a very true note when he said, "Exactly as no other learning is as important for the average man as the learning which will teach him how to make his livelihood, so no other learning is as important for the average woman as the learning which will make her a good housewife and mother." Here then the library has its greatest opportunity, the enlightenment of the workshop and the worker's home.

The last duty of which I shall speak is to the municipality or state which appropriates constantly increasing sums for library maintenance. This service should be a direct one in addition to the indirect one of training individuals for citizenship. I refer to that work of the library or the library commission which has as its special object the collection of laws for the guidance of aldermen and legislators for study and comparison in enacting legislation which will consequently be beneficent and wise. This field has not heretofore been sufficiently well cultivated, but with the more generally prevailing wish on the part of citizens that knowledge shall grow from more to more, that city and state shall rule wisely and well, that laws shall find their basis in equity and justice to all, the

demand for its cultivation becomes imperative.

To summarize, it is the duty of the public library to co-operate with the school in its endeavor to awaken in the citizen-to-be an inspiration to make the most of his powers; to give him the alphabet of learning and activity, to train his powers of thought and expression; and to supply him with the implements with which he may attain to culture. Apart from its connection with the school, its chief function is to serve as the lifelong university for the individual, in which he may find freely, without money and without price, an opportunity for the continuous development of all his powers.

This is the task as an educator which the public library has set itself. Although it incurs constantly increasing expense in doing its work, Professor Münsterberg, in speaking of its effectiveness, says: "Admittedly all the technical apparatus of library administration

is expensive; the Boston Public Library expends every year a quarter of a million dollars for administrative purposes. But the American taxpayer supports this more gladly than any other burden, knowing that the public library is the best weapon against alcoholism and crime, against corruption and discontent, and that the democratic country can flourish only when the instinct of self-perfection as it exists in every American is thoroughly satisfied."

Such is the work of the public library. Such is its record of achievement. Granting that it has not always met the requirements made of it, the faults by which it has been marred will be remedied, emotion and sentiment will be aided by reason in promoting its cause, and we of the South, though tardy, will join those of other sections in utilizing it as an institution making strong and permanent the foundation of our democratic American civilization.

SOME ASPECTS OF A FINANCIAL LIBRARY.

BY BEATRICE E. CARR, *Librarian Fisk & Robinson, Bankers, New York City*

THE financial library of the present day is a comparatively recent institution, and many causes have contributed to its development. Chief among these may be noted the constantly increasing numbers of the investing public; the desire of such investors for prompt and accurate information regarding prospective or actual purchases, and the unprecedented growth of the United States in wealth and world-wide influence—all such contributory causes rendering necessary the establishment of some bureau of information for the collection and recording of data bearing not only upon specific securities, but treating also of industrial and financial statistics in general, and dealing with the fundamental principles underlying all economics. More especially, the building of many new railroads—and the receiverships and reorganizations of many older ones—brought an element of complexity into the financial situation. New investment problems had to be faced; promising but untried fields for the employment of capital to be scrutinized

and turned to account. To meet this situation; to provide the means for dealing prudently and at the same time effectively with the great possibilities opening up for bankers and investors alike, are, I think, the chief reasons for the financial library as it exists to-day.

Concrete facts are more likely to be helpful than vague generalizations. It is in order, therefore, briefly to enumerate the various data contained in the library, entrusted to my charge, to explain the methods adopted for obtaining material, and, finally, to show how it is classified, cataloged and filed.

Summarized, the material on file in the library of Fisk & Robinson consists of books, pamphlets, reports—printed or in manuscript—and newspaper clippings—either specific or general—on:

Steam and Electric Railroad Companies;
Industrial Corporations;
Public Service Undertakings;
Banks—National, State and Savings;
Insurance and Trust Companies;

State and municipal finances and general development;

United States Government—securities, finance and general records;

Miscellaneous books and pamphlets on banking, money, financial history, railroads, industrial statistics and other matters likely to be of interest;

Information of a general character not included in these classifications.

To go somewhat into detail: we endeavor to obtain all annual reports, mortgages, agreements, and official pronouncements of railroads and other corporations, and any circulars or other information dealing with such corporations or their securities; all reports of the bureaus and departments maintained by states and municipalities, such as banking and railroad commissioners' reports; industrial and labor statistics; Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce publications; comptrollers' or other financial reports, and banking, insurance, railroad and general state laws; practically all information issued by any department of the United States Government, and all manuals, magazines, books or other statistical data on the subjects of finance, securities, and general development of the United States which, after investigation, we believe to have any value.

As to sources of obtaining such information. There are three main channels—the newspapers, our own mailing lists, and the lists of other people. Through the medium of newspapers and magazines is obtained information regarding data of a special—as distinguished from a periodical—nature; by reason of the mailing lists maintained by Governmental, State and Municipal departments and many banking houses we receive much valuable material, and our card record serves as a check on such sources of supply. To illustrate further: we read in the papers that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has authorized an increase in capital stock; that the Union Pacific has executed a mortgage, providing for an issue of bonds to be brought out by some prominent banking house; that a new book on "Railroad Freight Rates" has attracted considerable comment. Obviously, in none of

these cases would our own or any other mailing list apply. Therefore, such items, when noted, are marked with a red pencil, signifying that some data is to be acquired; a letter of request is then sent for the circular or deed of trust, or an order given for the new book.

Nearly all departments of the Government and many State and City organizations, railroads and other companies maintain mailing lists, by virtue of which we receive their reports without the necessity of writing therefor. Should this not be the case, our own list fills the gap. Whenever any report of an annual, biennial or any other period is received, two cards are made out, bearing the name of the department, bureau, or corporation, subject of the report, date of fiscal year, probable time of issue, and address to which application should be sent. One of these cards is filed alphabetically—the other behind guides showing the month and date of issue. Every morning, the cards for the day are looked over. Should any report already have been sent, prior to the recorded time of mailing, the fact is shown on the card, the latest year always being written in pencil as soon as the document is received, the "eight" of 1908, for instance, being erased and "nine" written in its place. If the report is not in, a letter of request is sent, unless we have reason to know, through correspondence or otherwise, that it is not yet ready for distribution. Should our letter of inquiry bring forth the information that no report is issued, or that it is not intended for the general public, a blue card containing this notification, and referring to the date of the letter, is filed in the alphabetical record.

Mention of letters brings me to the question of the correspondence files. It is found advisable to retain all correspondence of the Statistical Department rather than have it filed with that of the general office. Always two carbons of every letter (except ordinary form acknowledgments) are made—one being filed under name of correspondent, the other under some future date, usually a month ahead, but for a longer or shorter period if necessary. (Should cross referencing by subject matter be required, an extra

carbon is made.) Every morning, after the mail has been received, stamped and duly recorded, it is turned over to the clerk in charge of the letter files, who looks up the correspondence in connection with every letter or document, enters the new reports on the mailing list, and takes out the mailing list cards, and "follow-up" carbons which belong to that day. When, finally, the mail is brought to my desk by a stenographer, we go over it together, the various acknowledgments are dictated or indicated, and the mailing list cards and "follow-up" carbons dealt with in such fashion as may be considered advisable. The correspondence is then handed back to the stenographers, the material turned over to the filing clerk, with necessary instructions. Such documents as require further study are retained until a suitable opportunity occurs for closer examination.

Finally, a word as to the method of recording. All data is divided into a few primary classes, such as "Railroads," "Industrials," "State & Municipal," "Government," etc. Each of these divisions is distinguished by an appropriate letter or letters—"R," "Id.," "S. & M.," "U. S.," etc. Following this letter, each independent corporation, each State, each department of the Government, has its own number—each subsidiary corporation, each city, each bureau of a department, a decimal of that number. The material belonging to each division or sub-division is denoted by letter, the same letters always, as far as possible, standing for the same thing. In the case of corporations, not more than half a dozen divisions of material is necessary; for states, cities and the United States government we go through the entire alphabet. In the case of miscellaneous books and pamphlets, each subject has its own number, prefixed by the letter "M," and all material under each subject heading is numbered consecutively.

Newspaper clippings are arranged by subject, and filed separately in binders arranged in straight numerical sequence, the subject index cards being filed alphabetically.

We have a card index for all our government, state and municipal and miscellaneous material. (Up to the present time a comprehensive index to our corporation data has not been possible of attainment, other than

for annual reports.) The material is indexed according to subject under each of the primary classifications, cross referencing to other divisions or subjects being made where necessary.

In conclusion, it should be stated that frequently the question has been asked whether the special library is of any real use to a banking firm, or whether it is not merely an expensive luxury. The answer depends largely on what use the firm makes of it. If the library exists merely for the accumulation of a mass of material the very existence of which is hardly suspected, and of which little or no use is made, then it may fairly be considered an unnecessary expense. If, on the other hand it is used constantly by every other department of the bank, and is made a "live" adjunct to the purchasing and selling agencies of the firm, without doubt the library justifies its existence. And the extent to which it is merely "dead wood" or a very vital part of the office organization depends largely on the missionary spirit exercised by the librarian.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SPECIAL LIBRARIES*

Co-OPERATION—working together for some common end, and Co-ordination—placing in harmonious relation. Recently in library circles we have often heard these words and they have a pleasant sound, and properly applied and administered have a beneficial influence. The true spirit of co-operation is best obtained by the complete association of all in the work, not the faithful service of a few who are willing to bear the burden.

The special libraries are greatly in need of some form of co-operation. Prior to the formation of this association they were for the most part working as free lances, confronting their problems unaided, devising and perfecting filing systems and classification as suited their individual fancies, creating libraries and statistical bureaus without the stimulus of outside information. In many cases these workers considered themselves outside of the library pale, dealing in too highly specialized tasks to harmonize with the public library movement. It is an actual fact that many of these libraries were unknown to the library world. This state of affairs, which is not an overdrawn picture, is to a large extent

*Paper read at the first annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association in New York City, Nov. 5, 1909.

responsible for the formation of the Special Libraries Association. Our secretary now reports over fifty organizations which are members of this association and 150 organizations which are listed as belonging to the special class. The former are scattered from New Hampshire to Montana and about one-third cluster about this metropolis.

The second article of our constitution states the object of this body and enumerates the several types which compose this highly specialized association. The organizations represent varied activities; they operate along divergent lines, but they have one common need, the best and most complete information about their particular field of work. The insurance library may not desire the data supplied to an engineering library, but the facts concerning the loss of life in coal mines is of interest to both. Other concrete examples may be given to prove this point. In addition the public library and the legislative reference department can make good use of nearly all the acquired information.

There is thus a certain inter-dependence which is emphasized as the mutual aid is rendered and the activity of the individual library is segregated into one definite channel. The realization that there exists close at hand a source of information on a prescribed subject is of great value, and as a result the library's energies can be still more centered in its particular field.

We must develop means of inter-communication. There are several methods which might be enumerated. Correspondence must perforce be a constant means of communication. It is at best unsatisfactory and impersonal; it lacks directness and wastes valuable time. The telephone and telegraph may be of aid in the question requiring an immediate answer, and it is a surprise to me how little these valuable adjuncts are used by librarians. The business world often utilizes these agencies for trivial reasons, the library world on rare occasions and then under the most urgent conditions.

We have in this meeting an illustration of still another method. By this means you attain all the concomitants of co-operation except the inception of some co-operative scheme. We have here the personal contact, the stimulus of varied opinion, the incentive of increased activity and the enthusiasm in the profession itself. We have all the ingredients for co-operation, but the apathy of this one or the doubt of another.

A third means of communication is some kind of publication suited to our particular needs. This might take the form of a quarterly bulletin containing addresses delivered at the various meetings, prepared papers, news notes, publications of interest and bibliographies.

In order to obtain a more timely result,

leaflets or clipping sheets could also be issued at frequent intervals. This plan has been followed by the National Municipal League with some degree of success.

A most valuable form of co-operation is the publication of source lists, bibliographies, selected lists of publications of interest, current literature, references and data regarding associations and institutions. In this matter special attention should be called to the Current literature references prepared by the library of Stone & Webster. As Mr. Lee, their librarian, will speak on this subject, I shall give it but a passing glance in this paper. The essential value of this class of information lies in its timeliness, accuracy and completeness. Most of us are familiar with the well-known sources of information, but the unlisted, unrecorded review buried in a trade paper, the privately printed bibliography issued by an authority, the symposium gathered by some enthusiast, the compilation of law amassed by some state department, are entirely lost to 90 per cent. of our number. The careful record of the ephemeral matter is part of our task, and we should all note important titles which appear to be too obscure for inclusion in the ordinary bibliographies.

Other topics may also suggest themselves. Capable book reviews by competent persons are a great desideratum. The opinion of the publisher or bookseller is not always trustworthy and we are forced to defer to the judgment of some expert. A few years ago the Rhode Island libraries had the benefit of Mr. Harrison W. Craver's expert knowledge on technical books and the results were manifold for general use.

Clearing houses for books and periodicals are of great value. The machinery for such an undertaking is apt to be cumbersome and unwieldy, but the idea is feasible and one of these days will become a reality. The magazine clearing house is more practical and has been tried in many places. We are at present formulating a scheme of this kind at the Rhode Island State Library.

The special libraries can to a certain extent standardize their work. While they should as far as possible follow the general canons of cataloging, they should modify the entries in a consistent manner. There is abundant opportunity for the discussion of the treatment of the catch entries and the individual experience may determine some common method.

Subject headings are a vital topic. Modifications to meet the specific type of library are essential, but the technical libraries have a common ground, the legislative departments are on the same footing, and the commercial organizations are in accord in this matter. In legal terminology we should in my judgment accept the American Digest system,

which, it may be noted, is used by the Index to Legal Periodicals.

Classifications would also follow the same trend. It is impossible to fit all to the same mold. A modification of the Whitten system in legislation, a rearrangement of the Dewey in Engineering, and a specially devised notation for commercial libraries would appear to be the best solution of the problem. In my own library we have made the mistake of applying a general classification in a collection which overflows in one main class and is absolutely wanting in others. A modified Dewey may be preferable to an original classification, but the scheme which fits like a glove but with certain elasticity has great merit.

Filing systems are to some extent identical, as they all require the same formula, ease of reference, simplicity of classification and readability of entry. This is the common bond, but modifications are necessary to fit the particular library. The individual experiences if detailed in some publication would aid in the improvement of the classification and filing systems. We have all tried to solve this question as suited our particular wants, not realizing the close kinship of our problems and the similarity of our needs. A careful study of the systems now in use in the various libraries represented at the conference would bring forth interesting facts. This whole subject might well be made the subject of a special paper at some time in the near future.

Co-ordination, which might well be a subtitle to this paper, may be attained by attempting to harmonize the widely varying types which compose this association. In other words, the various libraries may be divided into groups. For example, the technical libraries may be made responsible for all information on that line; the commercial libraries for facts relating to their field, and the municipal organizations for the data which would naturally come from them; the highly specialized libraries, such as insurance, agriculture and banking, would contribute researches which would appear to be of general interest to all in the association; the legislative reference departments would set full the progress of legislation which affected the several classes represented in the organization, and the public libraries and college libraries would bring their share from the greater sources of supply which make them, as it were, the department stores of the library world.

This sub-division of labor will be of great value; it will furnish a means for the expenditure of co-operative energy; it will correlate the highly differentiated parts of our complex organization, and it will place in reciprocal relation these unrelated and widely scattered institutions. We shall attain our

object only by such harmonious co-ordination and we are apt to secure satisfactory results. Reciprocity must be our watchword and helpfulness to others our aim.

The suggested research must be specific and confined as far as possible to the special group or class. It would be better if there were an absolute avoidance of detailed research by a librarian of another class. A special list on agricultural education should emanate from the agricultural library and not from the engineering library. Insurance investigations might be the subject of study by either the insurance library or the legislative reference department and both might contribute to the subject. Specific topics are often peculiar to a section of the country, Japanese exclusion for example is a vital question on the Pacific coast, and the California State Library is the natural authority for this type of information.

Other instances might be cited, but it would not be a difficult matter to compile a scheme of co-ordination which would assign these various libraries the task that would naturally fall to them.

When you arrange your scheme you must devise some method of inter-communication. The valuable list compiled by the X Library, the bibliography by the Y Library should be available for all. Each library could be responsible for the copying of these lists or essays, and they could be filed with our secretary.

We have already referred to an inception of a co-operative publication, and let me emphasize the great need of such a medium of communication between our members. This could be presented in many forms. A quarterly publication, a series of clipping sheets and multigraphed bibliographies and source lists, all contributed by the various libraries. There exists in every library lists of this character, some of them hardly worthy of publication in bulletin form by the individual library. All of us stumble on important bits of information which are valuable for the entire body. Send them to the secretary. Let us help one another and by so doing help ourselves.

In conclusion I urge upon you to give this association your hearty support. Give us your counsel and your suggestion. Help to make this association, which is entering into untrodden paths, a strong factor in the library movement. Preach the doctrine of enthusiasm. Not the type that like some forms of emotional religion has a deleterious effect, but the hearty, sincere enthusiasm that cheerily accepts a duty, that in spite of carping criticism performs an allotted task, and firm in the belief of well done work faces the future. This is true co-operation.

HERBERT O. BRIGHAM,
State Librarian, Rhode Island.

PERMANENT BOOK MARKING

THE best method of marking a finding number on library books calls for discussion. We remember the days long gone when to our patrons we gave Shakespeare and Dante, wrapped carefully in brown paper. Dante bore on his cover an inky character to show his location in the "Heavenly Rose" of literature, and Shakespeare had his tier and row-number in full on his back. Later it was considered vulgar to bundle up the thoughts of the masters like mummies in a case, and so the coverings were stripped away. Then came the balmy days of labels and of white ink and varnish, and these are with us yet. We would preach no new crusade. We wish to appeal to those "brothers and sisters of the books" who have caught something of the spirit of this beauty-loving age which teaches appreciation of art adapted to service. This paper is intended to set forth a method of putting finding or shelf numbers on books which has been operated in a library of our acquaintance by amateurs for some years and in book binderies by professionals the country over. It is one employed in libraries possessing their own bindery, but it may be done in institutions less fortunate. It is the method sometimes employed by bookbinders to put on the titles and ornamentation on books with gold leaf and a hot iron.

A notation which is stamped into the back of a volume with a heated iron and gold leaf has the advantages of being at once permanent and neat. White ink has been tried. But this cracks, rubs and wears off. On a light colored binding black ink has been tested. This makes an ugly blot if it becomes wet. But this accident may be avoided by the use of varnish. Even then the varnish may wear, crack and fade away and the notation become obliterated. Trials with labels may have accounted for many a dark day in some library worker's life. The paste dries. The labels curl up, fall off and the notation, as far as they are concerned, is lost. Moreover, labels on the backs of books are not an ornamentation to the volume. Their corners and edges are frequently curling. They become soiled and dark in spite of varnish. The tooled notation, on the other hand, is a clear cut figure in gold, burned into the very texture of the book's back in such a manner that it cannot be obliterated. Again this mark is neat, for gold does not catch dust, there is nothing to become loose and dangling with wear, and it is in keeping with the rest of the ornamentation of the volume.

Some librarians with whom we have talked about this process, who had seen little of it, have brought up some objections. In the first place they have said that it must be too expensive a process for practical purposes. The use of gold leaf is for only the rich. As a reply to this, these facts may be of in-

terest since they are the result of some months' observation. During the period observed

Twenty books of gold leaf were used.

Cost.....\$7.50

The rebate on the waste gold.....

Credited.....2.50

Net cost of gold.....\$5.00

Accessions stamped.....3000

Average cost of gold per notation...\$0.016+

To secure the cost of stamping a volume you must include the cost of time with that of the gold. A person who has become used to the work can stamp twenty books an hour, taking the extreme case when the type must be changed for each individual book. If you pay this assistant as much as twenty cents an hour each book will cost the library one cent in addition to the \$0.016 for gold, so that if you consider that it costs two cents a book all incidentals should be included.

The initial cost of the outfit is larger than the nominal cost of the white ink or label methods. Brass type is practically necessary but this lasts for years, and when compared with the work done it will seem of little consideration.

The second common objection to this method is that skilled labor is required for its execution. True, some teaching is necessary in everything we do. But here is a process which requires practice rather than long training. I have known personally undergraduates on the library staff who have instructed each other in the craft so that they were able to carry on the process without any professional aid. Men untaught in library economy and unskilled in setting type have become efficient. Neither is strength in the arm demanded. We are not drilling in granite quarries.

If these facts have been enough to show that almost any member of a library staff is capable of marking books by the method proposed, it may be of interest to know what tools and appliances are necessary for its application. Most important of all is the type. The tooling may be done by separate hand letters or by means of a pallet and type. In artistic binding the former is considered more original, but as type produces good results and is more economical in cost and in time required for its use, it is preferred by most bookbinders. A good-sized pallet may be purchased for six or seven dollars. Four fonts of brass type cost from twenty to twenty-five dollars. Lead type, coppered, may be used and costs from \$1.50 to \$2 per font. Type, both lead and brass, is put up for binders in fonts of 100 letters. Brass type is by far the best, as lead type is easily melted and ruined in a gas flame. Of course when ordering type one must consider the make up of the notation to be used, and order such figures, letters and characters as suit his

needs. Pinchers for handling type may be purchased with it.

The next important consideration is the gold leaf. The most brilliant American gold leaf is known as "French no. 1." A box, containing twenty books of twenty-four leaves each, costs seven dollars and a half, but single books retail at from thirty-five to forty cents each. In connection with the application of the gold leaf are needed a long bladed knife which has a straight edge, some cotton-batting, some sweet oil, a cutting pad and a "puppy." The cutting pad may be home-made. Take a piece of wood six inches square, put a piece of blotting paper over one surface. Stretch a piece of undressed leather or skiver over this same side, pull the leather tight over the edges, and tack it securely. This will leave a space on top upon which the gold leaf may be cut without injury to the knife, and the roughness of the leather will be sufficient to hold it in place. The "puppy" is a piece of specially prepared rubber used for removing waste gold. This may be procured from a local binder or from any firm dealing in gold leaf.

Besides these, one should provide a bunsen gas burner, a tripod or some metal support upon which the pallet may be laid over the flame and a frame in which the book is to be placed during the actual stamping. If gas is not convenient an oil stove of the two-flame type may be pressed into service. The book frame may be obtained at a binder's supply shop.

And, finally, the glair must be prepared before the work is begun. This is easily prepared. Place the whites of three eggs in a bowl, add three teaspoonsful of vinegar, and beat thoroughly with a fork until the froth fills the bowl. Let it stand a few hours and then strain through a piece of muslin into a bottle or other convenient receptacle. After twenty-four hours it is ready for use. It is better to have a bit too much vinegar than too little. The resultant medium should be a thin, limpid fluid. Glair keeps very well for some time, if kept corked when not in use. Whenever it becomes turbid or unsatisfactory it may be strained or thrown away and a fresh supply made.

When all the tools are ready and the books to be stamped are in proportion to the time allowed, the process may begin. First the books must be "glaired in." Pour into an open cup the amount of glair necessary to cover the backs of the books to be done during this session's work. Never "glair in" books that cannot be finished the same day. With a small sponge apply the glair to the back of the volume, making sure that every part is covered, but that it is not so wet as to run on to the side covers. In the case of some bindings only the section to be stamped need be covered with glair, as for example, when the space comes between the cord-marking of a leather bound volume. Care

should be exercised that the glair does not froth at the time of application, for if this is allowed to dry white scales appear on the back of the book. These wear off in time and finally disappear, but in the meantime they present a very disagreeable appearance. The book should then be allowed to dry thoroughly—a matter of ten or fifteen minutes.

In the meantime the gold may be prepared. At first there frequently is considerable difficulty in handling gold-leaf, but with practice this disappears. One thing which may save trouble at the outset is to make sure that no draft blows near your work, for otherwise, under the slightest breath, instantly the gold leaf takes to itself wings, and rolls in a hollow ball along the ceiling or up the wall, much to your despair. Be sure that the gold knife is perfectly free from oil or grease. It may be washed from time to time to advantage with benzine. Slip the knife under the edge of the gold leaf, lift it from its paper wrapper and transfer it to the leather pad. Slightly breathe on it, and it will stick to the leather enough for practical purposes. Pass the knife firmly over the gold, with a slight cutting motion, until the leaf is cut, clearly and without ragged edges. Separate the gold at once into pieces proportionate to the spaces to be covered by the notations.

Arrange the type for the notation in the pallet, beginning at the right and working toward the left. Place the book in the wooden frame with its back up, and secure it firmly with screws. Some olive oil or sweet oil should now be applied on a pledget of cotton batting to the section to be stamped, and should be rubbed sufficiently to make sure that all the surface is touched. It is better to apply too much oil than too little. The object in applying it is to make the gold stick, and, when heated by the type, to make a composition with the glair which will cement the gold in place. Next lift a piece of gold leaf from the pad and place it over the oil. This is easily done by means of some cotton firmly wadded together and slightly oiled, either with a drop of sweet oil or by being rubbed across the hair of the operator. Too much oil is fatal. Simply touch the gold with the cotton and it may be lifted as if with magic adhering to the batting.

Since the type has become heated in the meantime, it is taken from the flame and moistened with the finger to note the heat. Do not forget that at this time the leather is in the same condition as it would be if slightly moistened with water, and care must be taken not to scorch or burn it. Here moderation is a virtue. It is better to use too little heat than too much, because the only result in applying too little is the fact that the gold will not stick, and the process must be repeated. On the other hand, too much heat will burn the leather and the spot will be damaged beyond repair. If the tool is prop-

erly heated and applied with a steady, firm pressure, it will be found that the glair under the tool has been converted into a kind of gold cement which it is impossible to remove from the impression without hard scraping with a metal point. With the "puppy" all the waste gold may be rubbed away, leaving the notation fixed and clear. The "puppy" should be stretched and the gold turned in after each operation until the dark rubber is yellow with the gold contained in it. Then it may be returned to the dealer, who refines it and allows you credit on the value of the gold extracted. A "puppy" usually holds the waste of about ten books and on an average should net between two and three dollars. When all the work for the day is done, the books may be wiped over with a piece of cotton and dipped in naphtha to remove any stain caused by the oil or otherwise.

If it is desired, the name of the library may be cut in brass, and employing this method one may stamp all books either at the head or foot of the binding, as is done by many publishers. It will be found that this process may be used to mark canvas, buckram, cloth, leather or vellum. Here, then, is a means of marking the notation on books which is at once neat and permanent. While it is not over expensive, and it can be accomplished readily by any member of the staff, it commends itself to the librarian who cares about the appearance of his books. The commonness suggested to fastidious people by the soiled paper covers of some public library books is disturbing to them. The paper labels on bottles sent up from the pharmacy do not meet our ideal of glass decoration, and for our own use we would omit them. But they are servicable. Yes, and so are labels on books, but these are disregarded by the master binder in his choicest volumes, both in service and ornamentation. His tooling is done into the fibre and texture of the book. Can we do better in our schemes for displaying our book numbers than to take some suggestions from the makers of books themselves?

JOHN ADAMS LOWE,
Assistant Williams College Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION YEAR-BOOK

THE Library Association of the United Kingdom has brought out its year-book for 1909, edited by L. Stanley Jast (Lond., 1909. III p. O.)

Besides lists of members, libraries, charter, by-laws, regulations for elections, etc., there are given information relating to professional examinations, acts of Parliament affecting public libraries; lists of principal libraries of the British colonies and considerable other information relating to British library affairs.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHIVISTS AND LIBRARIANS, BRUSSELS, AUGUST 28-31, 1910

(PRECEDED BY INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION)

A. L. A. official steamer *Vaderland* sailing from New York Aug. 6. (This is the regular Red Star Line steamer; tonnage, 12,017; length, 380 feet; breadth, 60 feet.)

A CAREFUL tabulation of the return postcards from members of the A. L. A. has induced the Travel committee to schedule this specially conducted trip to Brussels. The entire arrangements are in the hands of "Bureau of University Travel." The whole cabin accommodations of the steamer *Vaderland* of the Red Star Line (the regular steamer, now in commission, not a special one), sailing Aug. 6 from New York, are reserved for the A. L. A. and friends until Feb. 1. The price includes stay at Brussels and steamer berth both ways, at minimum cabin rates. The terms are most reasonable, as compared with all other estimates made by the committee. It is an unusual opportunity to see Europe under best auspices.

| | \$385* | \$385 |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Official Trip. | Alternative |
| Aug. 6. | New York. | New York. |
| 16. | Antwerp. | Antwerp. |
| 17. | Paris. | Paris. |
| 18. | " | " |
| 19. | " | " |
| 20. | " | " |
| 21. | " | " |
| 22. | " | " |
| 23. | Rotterdam. | Brussels. |
| 24. | The Hague. | " |
| 25. | Amsterdam. | " |
| 26. | Brussels. | " |
| 27. | " | " |
| 28. | " | " |
| 29. | " | " |
| 30. | " | " |
| 31. | " | " |
| Sept. 1. | Cologne, The Rhine. | Cologne, The Rhine. |
| 2. | Heidelberg. | Heidelberg. |
| 3. | To Oberammergau. | To Oberammergau. |
| 4. | Oberammergau. | Oberammergau. |
| 5. | Zurich, Lucerne. | To Frankfurt. |
| 6. | Lucerne, Interlaken. | To England. |
| 7. | Bernese Oberland. | England. |
| 8. | Berne, Strasbourg. | " |
| 9. | To Antwerp. | " |
| 10. | Antwerp (sail). | England, Dover. |
| 19. | Due in New York. | Due in New York. |

Cost. The price quoted for the route includes minimum rate first-cabin steamship passage by the steamer *Vaderland* outward, and the steamer *Finland* returning, the minimum rate by both these steamers being \$82.50. Those desiring better accommodations may secure them by paying the differ-

* The \$385 covers Brussels stay, without side trips while there, but in other places the side trips, under guidance, are included.

ence between the minimum rate and the steamship company's rate for the berth chosen; also all necessary travelling expenses, such as first-class hotels, gratuities at hotels, carriage drives for regular programs, fees at museums and elsewhere, leadership, lectures, business management, indeed every expense of travel and sight-seeing in the places mentioned in the itinerary. The price does not include personal laundry, table waters, or fees on trans-Atlantic steamers.

INDEPENDENT PASSAGE. Berths will be sold on the official steamer *Vaderland* to all delegates to the Congress and their friends who are going for attendance at the Congress, for the passage only without reference to the trip; indeed, it is hoped that the official steamer will draw together the great majority of those who are interested in the Brussels Congress, irrespective of their interest in the tour which the committee has thought well to outline in connection with the official sailing.

OFFICIAL STEAMER. The Red Star Line has reserved the steamer *Vaderland* until Feb. 1 as the official steamer for the American delegation to the Brussels Congress. On Feb. 1 we must declare to them how many berths we shall require, but it is hoped that the evidence of interest on that date will be such that we may charter the entire first-cabin accommodation of the steamer, which will mean about three hundred berths. We hope to have three hundred acceptances on that date. Deck plans and rate sheets are ready for distribution. A wide choice of berths is open at this time. We hope many members can induce friends to join this trip. It is expected that all such will send \$3 (membership fee for 1910) to the Treasurer, A. L. A. Headquarters, no. 1 Washington street, Chicago.

DEPOSIT. A deposit of \$10 at once is necessary to reserve a berth. This will be returned in full upon request at any time prior to June 1, at which time a further deposit of \$40 is expected. The balance of the price is payable the 15th of July. Deposits and inquiries to be addressed to Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Mass., which will, under the supervision of the A. L. A. Travel committee, have complete charge of the excursion and bookings.

OBERAMMERGAU. It had been decided to propose a visit to Oberammergau for the performance of the Passion Play that comes on Sept. 4. We are asking Mr. Anton Lang, the Christus of the play, to care for our party on that date. Mr. Lang has already promised to care for other parties under direction of Bureau of University Travel during the summer, and we are hoping that he will have no difficulty in assuming this additional care in our behalf.

* Steamer *Finland* is due to arrive in New York about Sept. 19.

RETURN TRIP.* Those who sail by the official steamer on Aug. 6 will no doubt scatter more or less on the return sailing. Some will have to come home earlier, some can return later. We shall try to care for every one according to his wishes. Those who sail by other steamers and wish only to arrange for the return trip through us will be cared for so far as our reservations will permit. We shall wish to know as early as possible what their desires are. The Bureau of University Travel offers extensions of this trip, including Italy and other points, as may be desired. All going to Brussels should send 10 francs to M. Louis Stainier, Royal Library, 20 Grand Place, Mont-Saint-Guilbert, Brussels, thus becoming members of the Congress and being entitled to the "Actes du Congrès."

F. W. FAXON,

Chairman A. L. A. Travel Committee.

FIFTIETH CONFERENCE OF GERMAN PHILOLOGISTS AND EDUCATORS IN GRAZ: LIBRARY SECTION *

THREE times—in 1897, 1899 and 1901—there have been meetings to discuss library matters at these philological conferences, and Ferdinand Eichler, who has reported this year's proceedings for the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* (November), expresses the hope that this library section may become a regular feature at the conferences, as a "meeting point for higher bibliothecal interests."

Professor Haebler's address (published in the *Mitteilungen* of the Austrian *Verein für Bibliothekswesen*) on the international catalog of incunabula called forth a resolution addressed to the Austrian Ministry of Education, asking that Austria, which is exceedingly rich in incunabula, join in the preparation of this inventory. Herr Fick advocated the centralization of circulation and emphasized the necessity of the union catalog (*Gesamtkatalog*). Here, as at the 10th conference of German librarians, the insufficient and misleading citation of titles was discussed, and resolutions were addressed particularly to scientists and academic teachers, urging the importance of exactness in citing titles of books and periodicals, and asking that this importance be impressed also on students. Dr. Eichler, in a paper on scientific libraries in their relation to research and education, made a decided plea for the introduction of courses in library economy at the larger universities.

The practical nature of the problems discussed at this conference is noteworthy and not without interest to us in this country who are insisting so earnestly on the library's part in education.

F. W.

*50. *Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner in Graz: Sektion für Bibliothekswesen.*

TENTH MEETING OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS

THE *Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare* held its tenth annual conference at Münster, on June 3d and 4th, with an attendance of 88, a report of the proceedings being printed in the August-September number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*.

Of the papers read, Dr. Bömer's on "Manuscript treasures in Westphalian libraries" was especially of local interest. Dr. Schwenke reported on the printing of cards by the Royal Library in Berlin. The standard size card ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.) was adopted, and the sale of cards to other libraries begun. But while arrangements at the Congressional Library "presupposed co-operation with many similar libraries," here in Berlin a certain uniformity was first to be brought about. At present each subscribing library takes all the cards at 1 pfennig apiece. If each library were to select its cards, the price would have to be advanced, and it remains to be seen whether the proposed change will meet with approval. "Central cataloging," concludes Dr. Schwenke, "will only be a real relief for libraries when not every library has the ambition to invent something by itself, but connects with given conditions."

In his paper on "Library gifts" Dr. Geiger made the point that, appropriations for purchase of books being notoriously insufficient, recourse must be had to exchange of government publications, extension of the law requiring deposition of copies of new books (the "clever Americans," says Dr. Geiger, "have even found a way of getting a good part of foreign literature into the Congressional Library," under copyright arrangement), and donations.

Dr. Molitor's remarks, "On university library buildings," are devoted mainly to a consideration of the new buildings of the Münster University Library, which, he says, in its absolute separation of administration building and stack, represents a new type, evolved from the idea of danger of fire. In planning new buildings, said the speaker, the principal necessities are ample provision for space needed in future and co-operation of architect and librarian.

Dr. Kunze gives an interesting account of the "Recataloging of the Royal Library of Hanover." This work was carried on with much saving of time by using the old card catalog of the library, extant printed catalogs, such as that of the library of the *Reichstag*, and the *Gesamt Katalog* at Berlin, so that in most cases it was not necessary to examine the books to be cataloged.

Dr. Jaeschke considers the training of female library assistants "a burning question." He declaims against "unnecessary difficulties" (e. g., the demand that the librarian shall be able to read and speak French, English and Italian), and urges the necessity of adjusting demands to the character of the li-

brary. The knowledge of Greek and Latin necessary in the scientific library is not called for in the circulating library. Training for each of these should therefore be dealt with separately. Instruction should be limited to the necessary, omitting all that can be dispensed with.

Dr. Krüger's paper, "Book-orders with abbreviated titles," throws light on a habit which has assumed almost incredible proportions in Germany. The use of *KGJ* to indicate "*Jahrbuch für Entscheidungen des Kammergerichts in Sachen der freiwilligen Gerichtsbarkeit*," is one of numerous examples cited from a printed list of suggested abbreviations of law-sources. The secretary's report showed a membership of 385. F. W.

IRISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE report of the Cumman na Leabarlann, 1905-1907, is contained in *An Leabarlann*, its official organ, v. 3, no. 1, June, p. 112-120. The Association began in 1904 with a membership of 51, which by the close of the first year (June, 1905) had increased to 88. At the close of the third year (June, 1907) the total number amounted to 196 members, and that total has been further added to by still more recent additions. The membership now includes the following public libraries: Trinity College Library, Dublin; National Library of Ireland; Dublin Municipal Public Libraries; public libraries of Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Drogheda, Blackrock, Co. Dublin; Linenhall Library, Belfast; the Astor Library, N. Y.; also the librarians of several libraries, including the John Rylands Library, Manchester, and the King Street Public Library, Manchester.

The financial position of the Association has improved. New public library buildings have been opened in Limerick, Balbriggan, Drogheda, and Blackrock, Co. Dublin, and Rathkeale, Co. Limerick. The Rural District Council of South Dublin in October, 1906, established a public library in Ballyboden, Rathfarnham, and the libraries committee of the library have appealed to Mr. Carnegie for a grant for building.

Plans for various new libraries have been prepared and several new library sites selected. In Glencullen and Stepaside (Rathdown, Co. Dublin Rural District), the library committee while waiting for library buildings to be erected made arrangements for the lending of books through the schools. In Rathdown No. 2 Rural District (Co. Wicklow) library committees have been formed for Enniskerry, Cuttletstown, and Kilmacogue, and books are being lent out to readers periodically. The cost of the buildings mentioned is being defrayed by Mr. Carnegie.

The library movement in Ireland has been forced to struggle against apathy, which in limited instances has even amounted to active opposition.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW LIBRARY LAW

THE following communication presents concisely the feeling of many California librarians regarding the law establishing a county library system, passed by the legislature last spring:

"Editor Library Journal.

"DEAR SIR: The pages of the LIBRARY JOURNAL have recently contained notices of the new county library act in California. This act, as I need not say, looks toward centralization and co-operation for the libraries of the state. We Californians believe in co-operation. It is one of the ways by which we have built up our state. The work of the State Library during recent years has been a wonderful aid to the local libraries.

"But some of us think we have in this new act the drama of the Young lady of Niger, with our local funds enacting the part of the lady, and with political machine cast for the part of the tiger. The inclosed clippings give some of our objections to the present act. Since most notices that have reached the East have been favorable, you may be interested to know what is said on the other side. I would especially call your attention to the action of the meeting of the Sixth District of the California Library Association at Hollywood, Nov. 12.

*"S. M. JACOBUS,
"Librarian, Public Library,
Pomona, Cal."*

Nov. 22, 1909.

The meeting referred to by Miss Jacobus gave the first opportunity for eliciting the opinion of librarians in the southern part of California on the new County library law. It was held in the Hollywood Public Library and brought out an attendance of over 100, including librarians and trustees from Los Angeles, Hollywood, Whittier, Pasadena, Pomona, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Redlands, Long Beach, Oxnard, and other cities. The discussion of the new law was practically the only subject of the meeting. Its provisions were summarized by J. L. Gillis, state librarian, who expressed the desire of the state library authorities to receive criticisms and opinions regarding the measure and his willingness to answer questions asked. Of these there were no lack, and strong opposition to the law was evident among a majority of the speakers.

The objections to the bill center upon its effect on the many public libraries of the towns and cities, efficiently administered, supported by public funds, and doing excellent work in their communities. The chief features of the law have already been presented in *L. J.* (April, 1909, p. 167-168): but this summary hardly indicated how complete a reorganization of library conditions would result from the general adoption, not of the "contract" arrangement (by which a public library may enter into a terminable

agreement to assume the functions of a county library), but of the system of county centralization and administration, which is its ultimate object. The law provides that the establishment and maintenance of the county library system shall be under control of the board of county supervisors, which is empowered to call an election and, if carried, adopt an ordinance establishing the system. If a town which does not desire to join the system notifies the county supervisors of this fact five days before the election, it will be exempted; but if at any time this exemption is withdrawn by such city the library passes into the system. There seems no provision by which a library having entered the system is able to sever its connection and resume its old status as a municipally supported and controlled library. A county library committee made up of three members of the board of supervisors has general supervision of the system and elects a county librarian, who is responsible for its business and professional management, and has authority over the employment and dismissal of employees, purchase of books, etc. All the county library systems shall be under the general supervision of the state librarian, and are required to be visited by a representative of the state library and to make an annual report to the state library. The county system is to be supported by a special county library tax, not to exceed one mill on the dollar, and all the county library funds "whether derived from taxation or otherwise" shall be in the custody of the county treasurer as a separate fund, known as the county library fund. The special purpose of the law is to extend library privileges to all residents of the county, reaching the remote and scantily settled districts where good libraries do not exist, and to enable all existing libraries to secure such books as they do not now possess, by drawing upon the county library and upon the state library. In attaining these ends, however, it is evident that the various libraries in a county, not situated at the county seat and thus not being developed as the central county library, will become simply branches of the county library, losing all independent local control.

The opposition to the law was led by Judge T. M. Owens, president of the board of trustees of the Whittier Public Library, who gave a careful and extended analysis of the measure, pointing out especially the danger of its ultimately placing library management under political control, in lodging the supreme authority with the board of county supervisors. His chief points were: 1, Suppose the controlling board of a municipality chooses at any time to give notice that the town is hereafter to participate in the county library system, the town from that time becomes liable to the tax and other features of the system, with no means of redress. The controlling board

is not required to take any vote or other expression of opinion from the voters of the town. 2, In providing for the vote on the question of establishing the system there is undue laxity. The great register of votes is not required to be used, and the only notice of election is one to be posted in three places in the county, no printed newspaper notice being required. Neither is the number of ballots to be sent to each voting place prescribed, "a sufficient number" only being mentioned. 3, The only way of discontinuing the system is by a two-thirds vote of the electors of the county, under the provisions for a bond election. 4, As decision to participate in the system is in the hands of the municipal board and the expenditure of the money raised is in the hands of the supervisors, it is taxation without opportunity to vote on the proposition.

In the general discussion other objections brought out were that the system, in transforming the public library of a city into a branch county library, would of course ultimately bring about the transfer of all the library property to the county system; would abolish boards of trustees, and all local representation in the library management; and would centralize all book-buying and similar work in the county library. A strong appeal was made, however, for the need and benefit of the law as it applies to the remote rural districts, where books and libraries are sorely needed, and the effort of the state library to reach and help these communities was commended. The consensus of opinion was that if the law could be amended, to leave the status of existing public libraries unaffected, it would have general and cordial support. Two resolutions were passed, one registering the protest of the meeting against the present law, as prejudicial to the interests of public libraries, and tending to place them under political control; the other expressing commendation of the effort made by this law to extend library privileges to the scantily settled and rural districts, and urging library authorities to send suggestions for the amendment of the law direct to the state librarian. Later on, Judge Owens and Mr. H. W. Hanson, of the Hollywood library board, were appointed a committee to handle the matter. It is hoped that no effort to establish the system in the southern counties at least will be made until amendments have been presented to the next legislature, which will meet in January, 1911; and that the bill may then be modified in such a way as to preserve the independence and autonomy of the public libraries, while at the same time making library privileges available to the inhabitants of remote or thinly settled districts. The whole matter, its development and conclusion, cannot fail to be of much interest and significance to librarians throughout the country.

HELEN E. HAINES.

ITALIAN FEDERATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

THE "Statuto dell' federazione italiana delle biblioteche popolari" (Milan, 1909. 12 p. S.) is a statement of the constitution and aims of the Italian Federation of Public Libraries, and is reviewed in the *Library Association Record* for December, substantially as follows: The Federation exists to promote the diffusion of public, rural, travelling, school, prison, military, workshop and other libraries, or the transformation of such libraries in order that they may respond effectively to the needs of modern culture; to lay down precise rules for their organization and function; and to provide, with the greatest economy possible, for the common needs of the federated libraries. These objects the Federation seeks to attain by various means; amongst others, by endeavoring to arouse the interest of the public, of the state, of local bodies, and of beneficent institutions in favor of public libraries; by promoting the production of good books adapted to the spread of general, technical, artistic and professional culture among the Italian people; by the publication of practical manuals, printed catalogs and a *Bollettino*; by making known to the federated libraries the results of experience both in Italy and in other countries; by special arrangement for the purchase of books and by the exchange of duplicates between the federated libraries, the sale of superfluous or out-of-date matter, and the acquisition and circulation of such works as, owing to their price, cannot be acquired by libraries individually; by contracting for good and economical binding, and possibly by the institution of a federal workshop; by undertaking the printing of the catalogs of individual federated libraries at a suitable price; by the organization of a system of travelling libraries where it is not possible to provide for permanent libraries; and by providing, if means allow, for the professional education of those engaged in public library work. The federated libraries pay an annual subscription according to the following scale: libraries containing 100 volumes five lire; 100 to 500, 10 lire; 500 to 1000, 15 lire; 1000 to 5000, 20 lire; above 5000, 50 lire. They must supply at least every three months a summarized account of their work prepared on the lines of a model furnished by the Federation, and at the end of each year a short report of the activity displayed during the year and of the results attained. The Federation carries on its work by means of a Congress, a general council and an executive committee. The Congress meets at least every three years. The general council elected by the Congress consists of 3 members, of whom five, who must be resident at Milan, the headquarters of the Federation, constitute the executive committee. Persons desirous

of helping in the diffusion of culture by means of public libraries may form themselves into a provincial committee in any of the chief towns of the provinces. The constitution of such associations must, however, be approved by the executive committee, and such bodies shall further submit quarterly reports of their work to the executive committee for reference to the Congress. In the absence of any such body, individuals may associate themselves with the Federation, directly on payment of an annual subscription of at least five lire. Each library or provincial committee is entitled to one vote at the meetings of the Congress.

(Library Association Record.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSO- CIATION

SINCE the opening of the American Library Association's executive office in Chicago, four months ago, fairly satisfactory progress has been made in adjusting its work to the new location and conditions.

To the casual observer, perhaps the greatest changes made have been in the appearance of the office itself. Through the generosity of the trustees of the Chicago Public Library and of the Chicago Library Club, ample room with unusual conveniences and attractive furniture have been provided.

The public library building in which the A. L. A. office is located is in the heart of the business district, and is near to hotels and railway stations. Office room in this section of Chicago is exceedingly hard to secure and commands high rentals.

The room provided for the A. L. A. office by the trustees of the Chicago Public Library is large and handsome. It is nearly 50 by 60 feet in size and is on the fifth floor of the library building. Large windows are on three sides and furnish splendid natural light. The room is paneled in English oak, between which and the cornice the walls are finished in dark red. There are nine chandeliers with 54 lights in the Association's executive office. Light, heat and janitor service have been supplied by the Chicago Public Library.

Work at the executive office is sufficiently varied to require several rooms, and these have been secured by dividing up the space with floor cases. The reception room at the entrance to the Association's quarters is about 20 by 30 feet in size and is attractive in appearance. It is partitioned off by floor cases, the backs of which are paneled in bur-lap and oak strips. On these partitions are hung a few portraits and pictures of American library buildings. The floor is covered with a large rug, and the furniture, two long settees, chairs, one long table and a writing table, are of oak.

Back of the reception room are two work-rooms. They are supplied with shelves, filing cabinets and two tables. The Publishing

Board's new addressograph and typewriting machines are placed here. In addition to these rooms there are two office rooms for the secretary and assistant, and a storeroom containing supplies and provided with packing facilities.

New furniture placed in the executive office since its opening in Chicago consists of 11 section or floor cases, one roll top desk, 12 chairs, four tables, two settees and three rugs.

Much of the time and work at headquarters since Sept. 1 have been devoted to getting readjusted after moving from Boston. Office activities were held up for nearly a month, so that extra efforts were required. The work at the executive office is somewhat complicated, and this will remain so because of its scope and the details necessary to carry on the printing and sale of publications, subscriptions to publications, membership in the Association, bookkeeping and banking with separate funds, etc.

Librarians and library workers from all sections of the country have called at the office. There have been a number of visitors who were interested in library work and who came for advice and assistance. Many letters have been received asking for advice in library matters also. Suggestions have been asked as to building plans, and the pictures and plans at the executive office have been examined. Other visitors have asked for suggestions regarding good library and library commission laws, in establishing new libraries, in book selection, conditions of financial assistance from Mr. Carnegie, information as to library schools, preparation for library schools and library work, etc.

Frequently A. L. A. publications give all the assistance required. No request which has come to the Chicago office has gone unheeded, but when it has come from a state where there is a library commission or a state library which could give help and advice the questioner has been referred to these sources of direct local aid.

The office correspondence has increased rapidly in volume. For the last month an average of about forty letters have been sent out every day, exclusive of the general letters and announcements in regard to meetings, etc. Several printed forms have been used for the acknowledgment of gifts, bills due, notices of shipment and the like, but the office work increased to such proportions for two weeks in December that an additional stenographer was engaged temporarily.

Last month a general letter was sent out to libraries in the United States and Canada requesting that the executive office be placed on libraries' mailing lists. Several hundred annual reports were received immediately, with copies of special lists of many kinds which should prove of value.

A few personal requests for advice regarding library buildings have been received, and a number of letters regarding library plans

have come to the office. The office's collection of plans of interiors and pictures of exteriors of libraries has been used, and on request three blue prints were loaned to a librarian in Indiana and 30 prints to one in Iowa.

Sample copies of Association and Publishing Board publications were sent for exhibit at four state library association meetings since October, 1909. An invitation was sent the A. L. A. to participate with a library exhibit at the Boston 1915 Exposition, but the invitation was not received in time to prepare an adequate display.

A number of library workers have written to the executive office and filed applications for positions. Seven library boards and librarians have written to the secretary of the A. L. A. for recommendations for positions to be filled.

Since the opening of the executive office in Chicago new publications, the preparation of which had been done previous to Sept. 1, have appeared as follows:

Selected list of music and books about music for public libraries, compiled by Louisa M. Hooper; Selected list of Swedish books for public libraries, compiled by Valfrid Palmgren; Binding for small libraries, suggestions prepared by the A. L. A. committee on book binding; revision and reprint of Tract no. 10 by Chalmers Hadley. Since Sept. 1 four numbers of the *A. L. A. Booklist* and one number of the *A. L. A. Bulletin* have been sent out from the executive office. The handbook, Cataloging for small libraries, by Theresa Hitchler, has been reprinted, and bids have been secured for reprinting Handbook no. 2, Essentials in library administration, by L. E. Stearns, and for printing the tract, Mending and repair of books, by Margaret W. Brown.

Since Sept. 1 the secretary has spoken of the American Library Association and its work before the Rotary Club of Chicago and the Chicago Commons. He has represented the A. L. A. at the Iowa and Nebraska state library meetings and spoke at library meetings of the Illinois Library Association, the Tri-state meeting at Louisville, the Alabama Library Association and the Louisiana Library Association. He spoke on library topics also in Birmingham, Ala., and before the library school of the Carnegie Library in Atlanta, Ga., and met with the executive and legislative committees of the newly organized Mississippi Library Association. He was unable to accept invitations from the North Carolina Library Association and from Arizona. Miss Florence Whittier, assistant to the secretary, was asked to speak on the Association and work at its executive office at the Missouri Library Association and before the library school at the University of Illinois.

CHALMERS HADLEY.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, appears in its usual handy and attractive form, and covers 220 pages, as against 143 of last year. It is prefaced with a list of officers in which all librarians since the inception of the library are given. Various floor plans of the library precede the report, and together with two reproductions of the new book stack complete the illustrations in the report.

It records accessions of 167,677 books (net gain), making the total collection of books in the library, \$1,702,685 (including the Yudin collection not hitherto enumerated). The net gain in maps and charts for the year were 6225 pieces, the total number in the library being 111,343. The additions in music are recorded as numbering 501,293 volumes and pieces, making a total of 483,411 musical works in the library. The total of prints are 303,036 (23,469 additions). The accessions in documents are recorded as 40,810. Although the figures in last year's report for accessions in documents exceed those of this year, the net increase of the document collection is larger this year by over 20 per cent. The preparation of want lists of foreign documents was continued along the lines indicated in the report for 1907, until all countries on the international exchange list, with the exception of Hungary and Russia, were included in the compilation.

The law library has a total of 132,555 (5739 additions). The most important purchase of the year was that of the famous Albert Schatz collection in Rostock of more than 12,000 (principally operas) librettos, of which about 500 belong to the 17th and more than 4000 to the 18th century. The Catalogue of dramatic music, 1908, has not as yet been followed by other catalogs of the Music Division's special collections. Instead, the chief of the division, acting on instructions received in December, 1907, compiled an elaborate "Report on the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, America and Yankee Doodle." This was finished and printed in the fiscal year covered by this present report, but not published until the latter part of the calendar year 1909. The more important accessions to the Division of manuscripts, of which there are a large number, are described in detail in appendix III. of the report. The gift to this department of Mr. J. P. MacLean, of Franklin, Ohio, should be mentioned as especially notable. It consisted of a large number of papers illustrating the progress of the Shaker movement in Ohio comprising letters from and to the community at Union Village records of the village, biographical note-books, music, prayers, and journals, the whole forming a valuable historical record of the rise of Shakerism in the Middle West. Another interesting gift was that of Dr. El-

lery C. Stowell of the original manuscript report written by Louis Renault, on the subject of contraband of war adopted in 1908-9 by the London International Naval conference.

In the cataloging department there were 121,640 volumes cataloged. The losses sustained by this department through resignations and transfers and the increasing difficulties of the work on catalogs and classification owing to the growth of the collection account in a measure for the fact that only 121,640 volumes were cataloged, as against 123,828 during the preceding year. The persistent changes in the personnel of this department is considered a serious obstacle to its efficiency, and the need for some special charges by which to obtain a more permanent staff, as by the raising of salaries and variation in the work, are seriously suggested by the librarian. There were 725,329 cards filed in the various catalogs of the division, exclusive of the general Union catalog and the Catalog of Early Americana, for which no record has been kept.

As mentioned in last year's report, the completion of the Rules for author and title entry seemed likely to open the way for the printing, at least in tentative form, of the list of subject headings. The preparation of the copy was begun in January, and it was decided "to print a tentative list of the headings as they now stand, exclusive of names of persons and places, societies, institutions, and bodies of various kinds, treaties, conventions and the like, scientific names of individual chemical substances, and systematic names of genera, species, and subspecies in botany and zoology.

"To print at more or less regular intervals cumulative lists of additions and changes supplementing the main list." The plan of the subjects that is now being adopted is more or less tentative. The present list cannot therefore be accepted as final. Therefore it would seem advisable to restrict the use of this "advance edition" to the Library of Congress, but in view of the constant demand on the part of other libraries for information and because of the increased use of printed cards, it is recommended that libraries which subscribe to the printed cards may have a copy of the advance list, free of charge, on application to the Publication Section, Library of Congress. The catalog division has been also called upon, as previously, to furnish copy for catalogs of special collections, the most important being titles of books on music printed prior to 1800 to be utilized in a new revision of Eitner's "Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellen-lexikon des Musikers und Musik-gelehrten des christlichen Zeitrechnung" Leipzig, 1900-1904. In response to a request from the National Library at Lisbon, a sample catalog of books in the Library of Congress on the Peninsular war and related subjects was prepared. The total num-

ber of volumes classified, including the Schatz collection of librettos, which is shelf-listed in the Music division and not in the cataloging department, was 162,475.

The chief of the card section, Mr. Hastings, reports that the number of subscribers has increased from 1128 to 1220. The cash sale of cards has amounted to \$24,450.23, an increase of about 10 per cent. over the sales for 1907-1908. The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States government paid for by transfer of credits amounted to \$722.25. The total of the deposits received in payment for catalog cards was \$24,222.74. Cards for about 43,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year. "There has been an increasing demand for cards for United States documents, especially for cards for the publication of the Department of Agriculture, the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Education; and substantial progress has been made in printing cards for the back files of the publication of these offices as well as for books in their libraries."

The report of the Register of Copyrights included as appendix II. records gross receipts of \$87,085.53 and salary expenditures of \$77,586.52. Entries for title numbered 120,131, of which 108,281 were for productions of citizens or residents of the United States; 217,869 articles were deposited in compliance with the copyright law. The publication of the Catalogue of copyright entries as required by law has been continued.

The appropriation granted the library (including copyright office) was \$484,471.83, of which \$87,860 was for the copyright office salaries, \$108,000 for increase of library, and \$7,300 was for contingent expenses. For building and grounds \$373,534.89 was appropriated, including Sunday service. Of this sum \$233,329.89 was for the new book stack in southeast court of building.

The report includes, as usual, the separate report of the superintendent of buildings and grounds. The same amount as the previous year, \$40,000, was appropriated for furniture. The death of George Morris French, chief clerk of the disbursing office, was a great loss not only to this department, but to the whole library as well. There were many important changes in the staff of the library during the year. Dr. Spofford died in August, 1908, his position being filled by Mr. Griffin. Mr. Worthington C. Ford resigned from the Manuscripts Division to become editor for the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Gailard Hunt succeeded him. Mr. Bruncken, legislative librarian of the state library of California, has been appointed assistant Register of Copyrights. In connection with the report of Register of Copyrights is printed as addenda the articles of the Berlin convention on copyright, and the new copyright law of the United States, which went into force July 1, 1909.

AN A. L. A. MAGAZINE EXCHANGE

THE newly established A. L. A. Headquarters could help members of the Association in no easier way than by acting as a medium of communication between libraries desirous of effecting an exchange of their duplicate magazines. A clearing house is perhaps impracticable as it would involve considerable expenditure of time, money and space. But it would be a simple matter for each library to send to the central bureau a list of its duplicates on "P-slips," each stamped with the name of the library. Along with the slips would go a memorandum of items desired. The central office could incorporate the slips in its union catalog of duplicates, examine the catalog for the items wanted, and dispatch a card with information as to the nearest libraries able to supply them. Negotiations for the gift, sale or exchange of these desiderata could be carried on between the parties concerned, without troubling headquarters further, except that the library supplying material should inform the central bureau that it can no longer supply such and such items.

Of course small and recently organized libraries would derive the greatest benefit from such a plan, but every institution would be served by it occasionally. Every librarian has been repeatedly annoyed by the mysterious disappearance of a single number, which holds up the binding of the volume indefinitely or until the missing number is secured at a fancy price from some dealer.

Few librarians have any conception of the periodical treasures that may be had in any town for the asking. Last spring in the house-cleaning season the librarian of a town of 20,000 inhabitants asked through the newspapers that the closets under the stairs be cleaned out, and their contents set aside for the library. A full dozen wagonloads of accessions were the fruit of this suggestion. Nine-tenths of the material was worthless in that library, but the remaining tenth strengthened the collection of indexed periodicals by some hundreds of complete volumes.

If the libraries throughout the country were to inaugurate a campaign of this kind next spring, the results would be well worth while if each library were to benefit only by its own collections. If the individual items collected by all could be placed where each would do the most good, the resultant benefit would be incalculable. We are members of an association established for our common good. We talk a great deal of the benefits of co-operation among ourselves. Here is a chance for our association to help us. Here is a chance for us to help each other. Personal experience has shown that the plan is practical and well worth carrying into execution. It is respectfully referred to the consideration of the persons concerned. If librarians who think well of the plan would

so inform Headquarters, signifying at the same time their personal desire to offer and receive the benefits of this form of co-operation, perhaps a practical trial of the scheme would be made.

Surely such a means as this for rendering tangible service to its members at small cost should not be neglected by an association desirous of increasing its membership and influence.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY
NEIGHBORHOOD EXHIBIT

THE second part of the plan of the Brooklyn Public Library to study carefully the neighborhoods served by each branch library, as outlined in the report of the Chief Librarian for 1908, was carried out by a "Neighborhood exhibit" recently held at the Williamsburg branch. This exhibit aimed to represent the sociological conditions in each district and the administrative problems arising therefrom. Methods and plans for dealing with these problems were shown, as well as special labor saving devices, indexes, booklists, joke books, etc. Each branch exhibited as a basis a map of its neighborhood, which indicated the density of population, the location of public institutions, schools, places of worship and, in some cases, the industrial character of the community and nationalities of its inhabitants. The Administration department, in addition to a large map showing the location of each branch and the theoretical boundaries of the district of each, exhibited large drawings of the proposed central building, and two charts picturing the growth of the Brooklyn Public Library System in number of branches, circulation and income. Written reports, describing neighborhood conditions and neighborhood work, prepared by each branch librarian earlier in the year, were placed alongside of each branch's exhibit.

The exhibit, together with a summary of the written reports, served to give to the branch workers a view of the work of the library as a whole. The great number of different methods and devices displayed, which while often dealing with similar problems did not duplicate each other, showed that the individuality of the work in the various branches is not at all hampered by the rigid uniformity in routine matters necessary for the economical administration of a large library system.

Several branches have begun to adopt many of the suggestions given by this comparative display, and to facilitate this, a classified list of the material submitted is being prepared. It is now planned either to maintain a permanent exhibit that will keep the entire staff in touch with neighborhood work throughout the city, or to hold such an exhibit every year.

MODERN AMERICAN LIBRARY ECONOMY SERIES

FOLLOWING is a list of the published and of some of the forthcoming pamphlets in this series. They may not appear in the order in which they are here set down. The sale of the parts already issued assures the continuance of the series. The price of most of the parts will be 25 cents. But hereafter parts as large as the Charging System, which is more than twice as large as any of the parts were expected to be when they were offered in the first circular at 25 cents each, will have a price of from 40 to 50 cents. One thousand copies only of each part are printed. The copies offered singly of those already issued are nearly exhausted. Preference will be given to orders for full sets. In fact, it is probable that orders for full sets only will be accepted after a few more parts have been issued.

TENTATIVE LIST OF THE SERIES

- Part 1. The Lending department
 - 1 Registration desk. Printed
 - 2 The charging system. Printed
 - 3 Administration of lending department. Printed
 - 4 Relations with public in lending department. Printed
- Part 2. Booklists and other library publications
- Part 3. Branches and delivery stations
- Part 4. Advertising
- Part 5. The school department
 - 1 School department room
 - 2 Course of study for normal school pupils on the use of a library. Printed 75 cents
 - 3 Work with schools: school libraries
 - 4 School pictures, educational and decorative
 - 5 The picture collection
- Part 6. Reference work
 - 1 Reference work in general
 - 2 General periodicals, current and bound
 - 3 Work with study clubs
- Part 7. Technical department
 - 1 Technical department in general
 - 2 Manufacturers' catalogs
 - 3 Technical, scientific and trade journals
- Part 8. The children's department
 - 1 The children's room
- Part 9. Art department
 - 1 General management and exhibitions
 - 2 Art books, photographs and prints
 - 3 The library's printing press and its uses
- Part 10. Order department
- Part 11. Catalog department
 - 1 Classification and the shelf-list
 - 2 Cataloging and the catalog
- Part 12. The business man's branch
 - 1 General description
 - 2 Maps, atlases and their management
 - 3 Directories, general and special
- Part 13. Administration.

PERIODICAL CLEARING HOUSE AND ANTI-TRUST LAW

It is reported from Cleveland that on information furnished by W. H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, United States District Attorney Day has called the attention of the Department of Justice at Washington to a charge that a periodical clearing house embracing 26 publishers violates the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Brett, it is reported, states that discounts on \$4500 in subscriptions similar to those in previous years was refused by the Franklin Square Subscription Agency connected with the Harper House, because of the existence of this combination. It is further stated that Mr. Brett's assertion has been disputed by Major F. T. Leigh, treasurer of Harper & Brothers, in an interview in the *New York Tribune*. Mr. Leigh stated that there was a clearing house which fixed prices to be paid on direct and cleared business—direct business being that obtained by agents of the individual publisher and cleared business that offered by various agencies, of which the Franklin Square house is one of a half-dozen or more which do a large part of the periodical subscription business of the country.

As far as the clearing house is concerned in raising or lowering prices, Mr. Leigh said those prices had already been lowered in clubbing arrangements to a point where further decrease would result in a violation of the Postoffice Department rules, which provide that for every copy of a magazine sent through the mails as second class matter the publisher must show on his books that he has received one-half the subscription price, exclusive of any commission to agents or reductions through clubbing arrangements with other publishers.

LIBRARIES IN RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES

THE Society of Librarians of St. Petersburg has addressed to the St. Petersburg Academy of Science a request for an expression of opinion as to the means that should be taken for improving the conditions of library administration in the Russian universities. This question, in the opinion of the Society, is very opportune, because the university constitution is at present undergoing a revision. In an introductory note explaining the motives of the Society, attention is called to the necessity for founding at the universities of St. Petersburg and Kharkov chairs of library science and bibliography, in connection with which courses should be offered in both the theory and practice of library administration. The Society requests that extracts from this petition be sent to the Ministers of National Education and to the Senates of the Universities of St. Petersburg and Kharkov. T. W. K.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS, 1909

| ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES | |
|---|-----------|
| Lyons, Kansas... | \$6,000 |
| Tooele City, Utah... | 5,000 |
| Auburn, Ind. | 12,500 |
| Johnson County (at (Buffalo) Wyo. | 12,500 |
| Richmond, Cal. | 17,500 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. (for 6 branch buildings) | 120,000 |
| Halstead, Kan. | 5,000 |
| Imperial, Cal. | 10,000 |
| Greenville, Ala. | 10,000 |
| Missouri Valley, Iowa. | 10,000 |
| Carbon County (at Rawlins), Wyo. | 10,000 |
| Summit, N. J. | 17,500 |
| Sutton, Neb. | 5,000 |
| West End, Ala. | 10,000 |
| Burr Oak, Mich. | 5,000 |
| El Centro, Cal. | 10,000 |
| Goldfield, Nev. | 20,000 |
| Marion, Ill. | 18,000 |
| Mound Bayou, Miss. | 4,000 |
| National City, Cal. | 10,000 |
| Perry, Oklahoma. | 10,000 |
| Idaho Falls, Idaho. | 10,000 |
| Snohomish, Wash. | 10,000 |
| Angola, Ind. | 10,000 |
| Neosha, Mo. | 10,000 |
| Wenatchee, Wash. | 10,000 |
| Bolivar, N. Y. | 5,000 |
| Mount Carmel, Ill. | 15,000 |
| Sulphur Springs, Texas. | 12,000 |
| Garden City, Kan. | 10,000 |
| Port Arthur, Tex. | 20,000 |
| West Chicago, Ill. | 6,500 |
| Total 70 Library Buildings. | \$980,500 |

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

| | | | |
|--|---------|--|-----------|
| Lima, Ohio..... | \$4,000 | Alma, Neb..... | 6,000 |
| Casper, Wyo..... | 3,000 | Alturas, Cal..... | 2,500 |
| Guilford, Me..... | 750 | Cleveland, O. (3 branch bldgs.) .. | 83,000 |
| Harrisburg, Ill..... | 2,500 | Eureka City, Utah..... | 1,000 |
| St. Joseph, Mo..... | 25,000 | Mount Vernon, N. Y..... | 2,000 |
| (branch bldg.) .. | 25,000 | New Orleans, La. (1 branch bldgs.) .. | 25,000 |
| Cincinnati, O. (3 branch bldgs.) .. | 100,000 | Willoughby, O..... | 2,000 |
| Rockwell City, Iowa..... | 500 | Benidji, Minn..... | 2,500 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla..... | 10,000 | Bloomfield, Ind..... | 4,000 |
| New Brunswick, N. J..... | 2,500 | Orange, Conn..... | 740 |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | 5,000 | Meridian, Miss..... | 19,000 |
| Westfield, N. J..... | 5,000 | Superior, Neb..... | 1,000 |
| Chelsea, Mass..... | 7,500 | 26 Library increases (incl. 8 additional branch build- ings)..... | \$308,790 |
| Connerville, Ind..... | 2,500 | | |
| Lawrenceburg, Ky..... | 800 | | |

ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Port Arthur, Ont. | 30,000 | Mount Forest. | 10,000 |
| Grand Valley, Ont. | 7,500 | Orillia, Ont. | 12,500 |
| Preston, Ont. | 10,000 | Ayr, Ont. | 5,000 |
| Arthur, Ont. | 7,500 | Raymond, Alberta. | 10,000 |
| Brussels, Ont. | 6,500 | | |
| Hamilton, Ont. | 75,000 | Total to Library Buildings. | \$174,000 |

INCREASES, CANADA

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---------|
| Port Elgin, Ont. | \$800 | Penetanguishene, Ont. | 500 |
| Niagara Falls, Ont. | 2,500 | | |
| Brussels, Ont. | 500 | | |
| Fergus, Ont. | 3,000 | 5 Library increases to previous gifts. | \$7,300 |

ORIGINAL GIFTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Exeter, England. £15,000 | Ossett, England. | 1,400 | |
| Stisted, England. | 50 | Millom, England. | 2,000 |
| Liverpool, England. | 19,000 | Llangwm, Wales. | 119 |
| Occold, England. | 30 | Hertford, England. | 1,000 |
| Harlesden, Eng. | 2,000 | Woolwich, Eng. | 1,000 |
| Great Holland, Eng. | 236 | Mary Tavey, Eng. | 100 |
| St. Albans, Eng. | 3,000 | | |
| Kingston, England | 54 | Total, 15 Library | |
| Newton Ferrers, | | Buildings. | £45,079 |
| England. | 90 | | |

INCREASES, ENGLAND AND WALES

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| Taunton, England. | £750 | Hackney, London. | 149 |
| Worthing, Eng. . . . | 728 | | |
| Morley, England.. | 170 | 4 Library increases. | £1797 |

ORIGINAL GIFTS, SCOTLAND

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Clydebank... .. | £10,000 | Tranent... .. | 800 |
| Drumoak... .. | 600 | Torryburn... .. | 1,000 |
| Beattock Summit... .. | 75 | Strachur... .. | 600 |
| Hermitage... .. | 81 | Advie... .. | 150 |
| Symington... .. | 300 | Total to Library | |
| Royal Four Towns... .. | 250 | Buildings... .. | £13,556 |

ORIGINAL GIFTS, IRELAND

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Kingstown. | £3,784 |
| Ballyboden. | 1,250 |
| Millstreet. | 2,000 |

Total 3 Library Buildings. £7,034

INCREASES, IRELAND

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Downpatrick. | £66 |
| Tralee. | 1,500 |

2 Library increases. £1,566

ORIGINAL OTHER GIFTS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS

| | | | |
|---|--------|---|---------|
| Northcote, Victoria, Australia. | £3,000 | Alexandra, New Zealand. | 800 |
| Muizenberg, Cape Colony. | 1,600 | Midland Junction, West Australia. | 1,500 |
| Onelunga, New Zealand. | 2,000 | Total 6 Library Buildings. | £10,400 |
| Levin, New Zealand. | 1,500 | | |

GIFTS TO COLLEGES FOR LIBRARIES

Increase

| | |
|--|---------|
| Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. | \$7,000 |
|--|---------|

TOTAL FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1909.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| U. S. and Canada, 80 Library Buildings. | \$1,154,500 |
| U. S. and Canada, 31 increases to previous gifts, including 8 new buildings. | 316,000 |
| United Kingdom, 28 Library Buildings. | 329,845 |
| United Kingdom, 6 increases to previous gifts. | 16,815 |
| Australia, 2 Library Buildings. | 22,500 |
| South Africa, 1 Library Building. | 8,000 |
| New Zealand, 3 Library Buildings. | 21,500 |

114 new gifts comprising 122 new bldgs. \$1,869,250

Increase to previous college library gift

| | |
|--|-------|
| Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. | 7,000 |
|--|-------|

This makes the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for public and college libraries in 1909. \$1,876,250

as against \$1,001,278 in 1908.

The total of Mr. Carnegie Library gifts to date (Dec. 31, 1909) is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1979 Public Library Buildings. | \$49,812,400 |
| 115 College Library Buildings. | 3,660,753 |

2094 Library Buildings. \$53,473,153

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE program for the meeting of the American Library Institute, held in Chicago, Jan. 6, 1910, planned to give consideration to special problems of affiliation and co-operation, as follows:

1. Address by the president: General conditions governing affiliation in associations.
2. Discussion: Affiliation with the municipality.
 - (a) Organic connection of library and city.
 - (b) How can the library aid the town or city government?
3. Discussion: Affiliation of separate libraries.
 - (a) Specialization.
 - (b) Interlibrary loans.

It was requested that all Fellows of the Institute come prepared to answer the following questions:

1. How is your library connected with the municipality?
 - How is your board appointed?
 - How do you receive your appropriation?
 - How are your bills paid?
2. Do you do municipal reference work?
 - Of what kind and in what way?
3. Are there other public or semi-public libraries in your town or city?
 - What steps do you take to avoid duplication of work?
4. Do you lend books to distant libraries?
 - Do you borrow from distant libraries?
 - To what extent and with what limitations?

American Library Association

EXECUTIVE BOARD

THE Executive board of the A. L. A. met at headquarters in Chicago, Sept. 2, 1909, with the following members present, president N. D. C. Hodges; 1st vice-president James I. Wyer, jr.; 2d vice-president Alice S. Tyler; treasurer Purd B. Wright; C. W. Andrews; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf and Henry E. Legler.

FINANCES

It was voted to recommend to the Committee on finance the adoption of the following supplementary budget for 1909 and budget for 1910:

| | 1909 | 1910 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Balance..... | \$2207 | \$2543 |
| Receipts— | | |
| Membership..... | 4740 | 4720 |
| Interest Endowment..... | 350 | 350 |
| Interest on Bank Bal..... | 80 | 80 |
| Sales of Bulletin..... | 150 | 150 |
| Publishing Board..... | 1100 | 1500 |
| Total for year..... | 6420 | 6800 |
| Expenditures— | | |
| Bulletin..... | 1400 | 1400 |
| Conference..... | 475 | 400 |
| Committees..... | 710 | 400 |
| Headquarters— | | |
| Boston..... | 847 | |
| Chicago—Secretary..... | 667 | 2000 |
| Other salaries..... | 600 | 1800 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 400 | 300 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Treasurer—Expense..... | 75 | 35 |
| Secretary (Mr. Wyer)..... | 125 | |
| Expense..... | 125 | |
| Moving..... | 400 | |
| Travel..... | | 200 |
| Contingencies..... | 260 | 265 |
| Total for year..... | \$6084 | \$6800 |
| Balance..... | \$2543 | \$2543 |

It was voted that the bond of the treasurer of the A. L. A. be placed at \$8000 and that the secretary be bonded for the sum of \$2000, the secretary to act as the assistant treasurer of the association.

COMMITTEES

The following appointments to committees were made:

Library training—Dr. A. S. Root was designated as chairman, vice Mary W. Plummer, resigned.

Library administration—Miss Ethel F. McCollough.

Bookbuying—Dr. Bernard C. Steiner was appointed chairman and Walter L. Brown member to succeed John Cotton Dana, resigned.

It was voted that the Committee on work with the blind be continued, with Miss Emma R. Neisser as chairman, and Mrs. S. C. Fairchild and Asa Don Dickinson, members of the committee.

Voted, that N. D. C. Hodges and E. C. Richardson be named as co-operating agents for the American Library Association in plans for the international library conference to be held in Brussels next August.

Voted, that the president of the Association call a meeting of the Council of the A. L. A. to meet in Chicago following the meeting of the League of Library Commissions next January.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO MEETING

The midwinter meeting of the Council of the American Library Association was held Jan. 5, 1910, at A. L. A. Headquarters, Washington street, Chicago.

The following topics were proposed for consideration:

The International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, Brussels, 1910.

Affiliation of state library associations and the American Library Association.

Report of the Committee on sections of the Association, their advisability, their effect on the program of the annual conference, their organization.

Library sections of other educational associations.

The Stratford Hotel, Michigan ave. and Jackson Boulevard was selected as headquarters for members of the Council.

A dinner was held on the evening of Jan.

5. In addition to the meeting of the Council

other meetings were held in Chicago the first week in January, 1910, as follows:

League of Library Commissions, Jan. 3 and 4; A. L. A. Executive board, Jan. 4, at 10:00 a.m.; A. L. A. Publishing board, Jan. 4, at 4:00 p.m.; A. L. A. Institute, Jan. 6; College and university librarians, Jan. 7.

Full reports of these meetings will be given in a later number.

State Library Commissions

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE Eastern meeting of the League of Library Commissions will be held in the State Library, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 4 and 5, 1910. The first session will begin at 2:30 p.m., Friday, Feb. 4, when three short papers will be read by representative members of different commissions on the most vital topics of commission work.

The remainder of the time and that of the two following sessions, at 9:30 and 2:30 on Saturday, will be given to informal discussion of questions of interest. The following have been suggested and any one is invited to add others:

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

1. What amount of supervision and inspection over town libraries by library commissions is justified?
2. How much assistance in cataloging and organization should the library commission give to a library?
3. Is annual aid to libraries desirable? If so, how best can it be administered?
4. Which is the most profitable branch of the travelling library department, work with schools, study clubs, foreign population, or circulation of general collections?
5. Best methods of establishing travelling library stations?
6. Best ways of keeping travelling library records?
7. Should the commission supply reading matter to prisons, reformatories, insane asylums and other state institutions?
8. How can commissions best co-operate with each other?
9. Selection of books for small libraries?
10. Does the magazine clearing house pay?
11. How best conduct a library institute?

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION

Miss Julia T. Rankin, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed chairman of the Georgia Library Commission. This position was left vacant by the marriage of Miss Anne Wallace in February, 1908.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Autumn activity in the California Library Association began with a meeting of the Second District in the redwoods of the California Redwood Park (Big Basin), Santa Cruz county, on Sept. 11-12, 1909. On Saturday afternoon an informal conference was held for the benefit of the people from the neighboring country who could not remain for the evening meeting. In the evening the County library system was discussed by J. L. Gillis, state librarian, and Miss Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer. Edward Rowland Sill's poem, "Among the redwoods," was read by Miss Walker. On Sunday morning, at the foot of one of the most ancient trees in the forest, Prof. W. R. Dudley, of Stanford University, told of the history, geology and plant life of the Big Basin. In the afternoon a walk was taken through the wonderful forest, and in the evening there was a camp-fire gathering at which S. B. Mitchell, of Stanford University Library, acted as master of ceremonies. Miss Cole, of the Santa Cruz Public Library, read Henry Van Dyke's "God of the open air," and the meeting closed with story telling and songs. This meeting was so successful that the district officers hope that it will be the first of a series of annual cutings for the second district to which all library workers in California will be invited.

A meeting of the first district was held at the University of California on Sept. 24. The following papers were read: "The public library and the city auditor," by Miss G. W. Littlejohn, of the Berkeley Public Library; "The arrangement of time schedules," by Ulrich Graff, of the University of California Library; "Some new reference books," by H. Ralph Mead, of the University of California Library; "Education," by E. W. Maslin, trustee of the Alameda Public Library. The program closed with a short talk by Charles S. Greene, of the Oakland Free Library, on his trip east and the A. L. A. Conference at Bretton Woods.*

A joint meeting of the fifth and ninth districts was held at Colusa, Oct. 25-26. On Monday afternoon, in joint session with the Colusa County Teachers' Institute, the program was: "One library's use of pictures," by Miss Mabel G. Huntley, of the Sacramento Public Library; "How to interest boys and girls in good books," by Miss Harriet G. Eddy, of the state library; "Books for the school library," by Miss Stella Huntington, of the state library. In the evening there was a reception to librarians, teachers, visitors and townspeople, with the following

*Mr. Greene's address was printed in *News Notes of California Libraries*, October, 1909.

program: "Address of welcome," by Judge Albery, president of the Colusa Library Board of Trustees; "Response and discussion of the new county library idea," by J. L. Gillis, state librarian; "How to start the county library system," by Bertha Kumli, of the state library. On Tuesday morning a round table for librarians was conducted by L. W. Ripley, librarian of the Sacramento Public Library.

The fourth district held a meeting at Visalia on Nov. 13, at which M. J. Ferguson, assistant state librarian, spoke on the "County library system for California," and Miss Bertha Kumli conducted a round table on library problems.

A meeting of the sixth district was held at Hollywood on Nov. 12. Miss Gretchen Libby read a paper on the "History of the Audubon movement." J. L. Gillis addressed the meeting on "The new county library law." In the discussion which followed several library trustees severely criticised this law, and a resolution condemning the law was passed. After some further discussion another resolution was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that its members are in hearty accord with the state librarian in his efforts to extend by legal authority library privileges to all sections of the state, and that they recommend that the authorities of the various libraries who desire amendments to the existing law should forward the same to the state librarian for consideration."

Miss Harriet G. Eddy spoke for a few minutes on the great desire of the country people for books and on the fact that this law was intended to make it possible to give them what they want.

A meeting of the third district was held at Vallejo on Dec. 11, 1909.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Association at Long Beach in April, 1910. Preceding the meeting a ten-day institute on library methods will be held. Further announcement concerning the details of the meeting will be made in a few weeks.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was called to order by the president, Mr. Harrison W. Craver, in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., Friday morning, Oct. 29th, 1909.

Interlibrary-loans was the subject of a paper by Mr. W. W. Bishop, superintendent of the Reading Room Library of Congress. This paper was published in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Miss Margaret Quirk, home teacher for the blind, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, gave a talk on Library work with the blind. There are now two centers in Pennsylvania for the work of teaching the blind to read—one in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburgh. Miss

Quirk will send a card with the raised letters and instructions how to use it to any blind in this part of the state who will apply to her. Where it is possible she will go in person to teach these blind.

Friday afternoon the members of the Association made excursion to the Carnegie Library, Homestead, and the steel mills and the branch libraries of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Friday evening an informal reception was held in the Carnegie Library for all members and friends of the Association, after which the evening session was opened by the president, who gave an address on the Library and its aims. The library is not a panacea for all ills, nor can it fill the place of the schools. The library is an aid and not a factor in education. The library has two distinct features, the educational and the recreational. The fiction problem is not so alarming when it is understood that as formerly essays were the means used in teaching the problems of life, now all problems are considered in fiction.

Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle read a paper called "Library Waltoniensis." The librarian was fancied as the angler and the non-suspecting public were the fish to be caught, as there are so many kinds of fish the angler must be most skilful and wise in the choice of bait and tackle to know the proper kind to use in his catch for a particular kind of fish. The Waltonian librarian became the popular word of the Association.

Mr. Henry F. Marx interested the Association in "The circulating librarian." Mr. Marx in considering the library field feels there are more desirable people to reach than the omnivorous readers of the latest book in fiction, who are ever with us and never satisfied. The working man and his need of helpful reading was discussed very fully. As he will not come to the library for various reasons, Mr. Marx has conceived the novel idea of fitting up a trolley car with books and going to the districts where these men of toil live. The expense has all been considered, and it is not at all impracticable to carry out such a plan, and it is certainly worth thinking about seriously.

The staff of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, at the close of the program entertained the Association in the banquet hall of the library. This was one of the unexpected and delightful features of the state meeting.

Miss Effie L. Power, of the Children's Department, conducted a round-table on Book selection for children.

Selection of children's books from standard lists was the subject of a paper read by Miss Caroline Burnite, of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Burnite spoke of the value of the lists prepared by the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh catalog, Miss

Power's choice of 500 books, and the lists of the Cleveland Public Library to the librarian who must select all her own books. Where the story hour is out of the question and the presentation of a book to the child can only be incidental and momentarily, it is necessary that lists used should be annotated. The keynote in the use of lists should be their comparative value.

Modern fiction writers for children and some of their books were reviewed by Mr. Wright, Mr. Marx, Mr. Craver, Miss Pendleton, Miss Engle, Miss Waterman and others.

"Buying books; the trade side," was the subject of a practical paper read by Mr. C. T. Hewitt, of the Order department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

The report of the Nominating committee was adopted, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the following nominees: honorary president, Mr. John Thomson, Philadelphia; president, Mr. Menry F. Marx, Easton; vice-president, Miss Jessie Welles, Pittsburgh; secretary, Miss Isabelle Turner, Bethlehem; treasurer, Mr. D. R. Howard Thomson, Williamsport.

DAISY MARY SMITH, *Secretary-treasurer.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The District of Columbia Library Association held its annual meeting in the Public Library, Dec. 15. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mr. W. W. Bishop, 1st vice-president, Mr. Willard A. Waters; 2d vice-president, Miss Clara W. Herbert; secretary, Mr. M. N. Smull; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Spilman; executive committee, Miss Flora Johnson, Miss Caroline Sherman and Mr. Theodore L. Cole. Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Washington Public Library, read an interesting paper on "Public library work at Washington, actual and proposed," in which he called attention to the professional attitude and spirit pervading the Washington Public Library's staff, which spirit is partly due to the custom of filling the highest ranks with library school graduates, and the lower with those having served an apprenticeship in the library. The library possesses two dictionary card catalogs, one complete in one alphabet, and the other divided into two alphabets, one covering adult books, and the other juvenile literature. The bureau of information and the reference department are in charge of skilled specialists, who devote their entire time to those needing assistance. The library grants free use of its lecture hall to organizations conducting approved lectures, the policy being to tie as many organizations and interests to itself as possible, in order to widen its scope and broaden its influence. From the children's department school duplicate collec-

tions are sent out by motor cycle to schools remote from the central library. A classified collection of 50,000 pictures is in constant demand by local newspapers, study clubs, school children, etc. Another important collection is one of 3000 trade catalogs belonging to the Useful Arts and Science department. This department is under the supervision of skilled young men, and although opened only a short time, has already outgrown its present quarters. The library is much hampered in its work by the difficulty of securing adequate appropriations from Congress to properly carry on its great mission. Mr. Bowerman was followed by Mr. Ernest Bruncken, assistant register of copyrights at the Library of Congress, who read a paper on "The new county library system of California," which he said is nothing less than the first systematic attempt at co-ordination of the public libraries of an entire state with all the other educational agencies of the commonwealth. The California legislature passed a law providing for a county library system, which when completed will give access to any resident of the state, at the lowest cost, to any work to be found in any public library of the state. The law governing the system was drawn up so as to determine but few details, but its aim has been to combine harmoniously the advantages of local autonomy and central supervision. Just as a city may maintain its municipal library, so each county may establish a county library, which may have its branches, deposit stations, delivery automobiles, etc. It is expected that gradually the libraries of the cities and small towns will find it to their advantage to become branches of the county system. There are no boards of trustees, and the county librarian must furnish a certificate of competency from the state librarian or from the librarian of either of California's universities.

MILTENBERGER N. SMULL, *Secretary.*

LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

In November a letter was issued by the New Orleans Library Club asking that librarians and members of boards of trustees of Louisiana libraries meet in New Orleans for the purpose of forming a state library association. A hearty response was received, and the date of the meeting was fixed for Dec. 10th and 11th. Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the American Library Association, having expressed a desire to visit Louisiana at that time with the hope of stimulating library work.

The Tulane University of Louisiana, through its president, Dr. E. B. Craighead, extended an invitation to the conference to meet in Gibson Hall on the campus; and the librarians and library delegates met in the faculty room for greetings before the morning session, which took place in the Assembly

Hall. The president of the New Orleans Library Club presided.

Dr. Craighead spoke a few words of cordial welcome, and Hon. George Hathaway, president of the Jennings Public Library Board, made the response for the state. The secretary then called the roll of libraries and women's clubs represented, which was followed by a discussion of "The function and value of a state library association," led by Mr. Chalmers Hadley.

At the afternoon session librarians and delegates from Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Jennings, Amite and Napoleonville gave their experiences in getting a public library in their town. Miss Inez Mortland, librarian of Louisiana State University, read a paper on "The value of training for librarianship." Mr. Hadley conducted a Question box. The program closed with a talk on "Mechanical equipment," by Mr. H. C. Parker, of the Library Bureau, and an exhibition of Library Bureau tools.

At 4.30 p.m. a visit was paid to Howard Memorial Library, where the librarian, Mr. William Beer, showed the valuable volumes in the library, and gave an address on "Reference books for the small library." The third session of the conference was held in the auditorium of the New Orleans Public Library, Mr. Henry M. Gill, the librarian, presiding. Mr. Gill spoke on "Public library work with schools," and led a discussion on the possibilities of that side of the work. Mr. Hadley gave an address on "The library and the community." The business session was held next morning in the drawing-room of Newcomb College. A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: president, Hon. George Hathaway, Jennings; 1st vice-president, Miss Inez Mortland, Baton Rouge; 2d vice-president, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Alexandria; secretary, Miss Helen Wells Dodd, New Orleans; treasurer, Miss Jane Grey Rogers, New Orleans. Miss M. M. Bell, librarian of Tulane University Library, and Miss Eleanor Kopman, of New Orleans Public Library, were elected to serve on the Executive board.

A legislative committee was appointed to draw up a good library law to present at the next session of the state legislature.

On adjournment a visit was paid the Newcomb College Library, and the Newcomb pottery building.

The next meeting of the Association will take place in May of this year, the place of meeting being Alexandria.

HELEN WELLS DODD, *Secretary.*

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The North Carolina Library Association met at Goldsboro on Dec. 2. The first session, held in the afternoon, was devoted to formal routine business. At 8:30 o'clock in

the evening the second session was called to order. Mr. W. C. Jackson, professor of history at the Greensboro State Normal, made an address, and Miss Minnie W. Leatherman, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, read a paper on "The work of a free library commission." There was music as a part of the evening's program. The third and final session, held on the following morning, was largely given to business. Reports of various committees were heard and accepted, and officers for 1910 were elected as follows: president, Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the North Carolina State University; 1st vice-president, J. Frank Wilkes, Charlotte; 2d vice-president, Miss Bertha Rosenthal, Raleigh; secretary, Miss Sarah Kirby, Goldsboro; treasurer, J. P. Breedlove, librarian of Trinity College.

Resolutions of appreciation for the hospitality received in Goldsboro were adopted by the Association, and resolutions were submitted to the Association on the part of the Goldsboro Public Library Association expressing its appreciation of having the State Association meet in Goldsboro.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Library Association of Virginia held its second annual meeting, in connection with the Virginia Educational Conference, on Nov. 24th, 1909, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Grace Street Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, made the chief address of the occasion, taking as his subject "Library development in the United States." Dr. Steiner emphasized the great need of public libraries in this state. Dr. J. C. Metcalf, of Richmond College, also made an address on the subject "The relation of the library and the school." Dr. Metcalf told of the intimate relation of the school and the library, and of the influence and importance of both.

The second and closing meeting of the Association was held at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th in the auditorium of the Central Public School. This meeting was principally a business meeting. The attendance did not come up to expectations on account of the confusion as to the place of meeting. After the roll-call by Mr. W. M. Black, secretary, who presided in the absence of Mr. W. H. Sargeant, of Norfolk, president of the Association, an invitation was given to all present to become members of the Association. The chairman appointed a nominating committee, composed of Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, state librarian; Mr. E. G. Swem, assistant state librarian, and Miss Tuttle, of the University of Virginia, to nominate new officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were nominated and elected: president, W. M. Black, of Lynchburg; vice-presi-

dent, Dr. J. C. Metcalf, of Richmond College; secretary, Mr. George Carrington Moseley, of the Virginia State Library; and treasurer, Mr. Brownley Bowen, of the state library. Miss Lacy, librarian of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, moved that a committee be appointed to undertake a publicity campaign before the coming session of the legislature to attempt to promulgate the library work of Virginia. This motion was carried. Mr. G. Carrington Moseley, head of the Travelling Library department of the state library, was empowered to communicate with local librarians throughout the state and get them to act in connection with the Virginia Library Association toward the general increase of interest in library work. The most important step at the meeting, or certainly one of the most important, was the motion by Mr. E. G. Swen, that the president of the Association be empowered to confer with the State Educational Conference or the State Teachers' Association with the view of securing every year a part in its deliberations. The motion was passed.

The following program was arranged for the meeting, but the lateness of the hour prevented its being carried out: Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, state librarian, "Library extension work;" Dr. Robert Fraser, of Warrenton, Va., "Some observations of the travelling libraries;" Superintendent K. J. Hoke, of Manchester, Va., "The necessity of a school library;" Mr. W. M. Black, of Lynchburg, Va., "The public library as an absolute need for each community;" and Mr. G. Carrington Moseley, of the state library, "Field and future of travelling libraries in Virginia."

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The December meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held in the Assembly room of the Public Library, Dec. 9. Five new members were voted in.

Mr. J. Christian Bay, classifier of the John Crerar Library, spoke on "Some problems of classification." The problems discussed were:

(1) The classification of difficult and new topics. (2) The recognition of old topics in new form. (3) Expanding as related to shelving and cataloging.

Mr. Bay closed his paper by referring to personal benefits and enrichments the classifier himself receives from his slight contact with so many books on various topics.

At the close of Mr. Bay's paper, Miss Ahern conducted a question box on varied phases of library work.

EDWARD D. TWEDELL, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The joint meeting of the New York and Long Island Library Clubs was held at the

Y. M. C. A. building, 215 West 23d street, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 10th, 1909.

The resignation of Mr. George W. Cole as president of the club was announced, and the council reported that Miss E. G. Baldwin, librarian of Teachers' College, vice-president of the club, was elected to fill the unexpired term, and Miss H. B. Prescott, of Columbia University, was elected vice-president.

Mr. C. A. Nelson read the following resolution, which was accepted by the club:

"Whereas, The members of the New York Library Club have learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Adolf Growoll, late managing editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*, we desire to put on record this expression of our sincere sympathy with his associates in the office of that paper and of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in their great loss, and to express our appreciation of the work done by Mr. Growoll by word and pen, during his long and useful career, for the establishment and maintenance of the highest standards in the making and selling of books."

The audience had the pleasure of listening to an address on Henrik Ibsen by Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell University. This address had been given at the annual meeting of the New York Library Association at Lake George, and was so greatly enjoyed by all present that it was repeated, not only for the benefit of those who had not been present, but at the request of many who heard it before and who expressed themselves as desirous of hearing it again. All who were present felt the inspiration of the speaker's earnestness, sincerity and elevation of thought.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The Twin City Library Club held its regular meeting Dec. 6, 1909. About 50 members took dinner together at the Holmes Hotel, after which the club was called to order in the directors' room of the Minneapolis Public Library. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the treasurer's report showing a balance on hand of \$9.01 was presented.

After a full discussion as to the advisability of holding meetings every two months or less frequently, Miss Countryman moved that the constitution be so amended as to provide for two regular meetings each year, with the understanding that other meetings could be arranged by the executive committee whenever it seemed desirable or necessary. The appointment of a program committee was left to the discretion of the executive committee.

A nominating committee consisting of Mr. Lavell, Minneapolis Public Library; Miss Derickson, University Library, and Miss Hess, St. Paul Public Library, was then appointed to present names of officers for the ensuing year. Miss Margaret Evans, of Northfield, chairman of the Minnesota Library Commission, was present and gave a delightful talk, in which she expressed her

deep interest in library work and congratulated librarians on being part of so great a movement, drawing some apt illustrations from some of her recent experiences in Egypt.

The nominating committee then reported the following list of officers: president, H. W. Wilson, Minneapolis; vice-president, Miss Emma Hawley, Minnesota Historical Society; secretary-treasurer, Miss L. May Brooks, University Library.

Upon motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the club for the officers named, after which the meeting adjourned.

Library Schools and Training Classes

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

Miss June Richardson Donnelly has been appointed director of the Library School and library, to succeed Miss Alice B. Kroeger. Miss Donnelly is a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1895, taking the degree of B.S. with distinction. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She took the course in the New York State Library School, 1901-03, receiving the degree B.L.S. in 1907. From 1903-05 she was connected with the Cincinnati Public Library, with the official title of cataloger. She, however, gained experience in other forms of work, especially reference work. Since September, 1905, she has been instructor in library science in Simmons College Library School, carrying courses in reference work, book selection, and bibliography. Miss Donnelly will remain at Simmons during January. She will take office at Drexel Feb. 1.

MOVEMENTS OF GRADUATES

Former graduates of the school have received appointments as follows:

Mrs. Mary E. Daigh, '06, librarian Lansing (Mich.) Public Library. Mrs. Daigh recently resigned her position as librarian at Connellsville, Pa.
Miss Mary L. Doig, '08, assistant, State Library, Topeka, Kan.
Miss M. Louise Hunt, '01, Reference dept., Portland (Oregon) Public Library. Miss Hunt has been since 1907 librarian of the Lansing (Mich.) Public Library.
Miss Sara L. Kellogg, '09, assistant, Morrisania Branch, New York Public Library.
Miss Margaret C. Meagher, '09, assistant in the Cataloging department, University of Pennsylvania Library.
Mrs. Cassandra U. Warner, '09, assistant in

the Reference department, Free Library of Philadelphia.

The following lectures from visiting librarians have been given:

Oct. 20. Miss L. E. Stearns, "Some western phases of library work," and "The passing of the bonnet."

Nov. 12. Miss Isabel Ely Lord, "Problems in book-buying."

Nov. 23. Miss Helen W. Price, "Fiction for girls between nine and eleven," and "Fiction for girls between eleven and fifteen."

Nov. 24. Miss Mary P. Farr, "Commission work in Maryland."

Besides giving the regular courses in Selection of books, American authors and Reference work, the acting director has given the following lectures: Function of the library, Selection of books in history, Selection of books in biography, Publishers (two lectures).

On Dec. 12 the students, with Miss Hopkins as conductor, visited Bryn Mawr College Library.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD,

Acting director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following students have registered since the former list was sent to the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Oscar Edward Norman, A.B. University of Chicago, 1903, Mediapolis, Iowa.

Marcus Skarstedt, Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.

Mr. Harlow Lindley, librarian and professor of history in Earlam College, Richmond, Ind., gave two lectures before the school on Nov. 30th; one on "The collection and preservation of local history material," and the other on "The problems of a college library." Mr. Lindley's services to Indiana in the collection of valuable archives furnished him with many interesting illustrations.

GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Inez F. Sachs, Illinois 1909, has been head cataloger at Indiana University for the year.

Miss Eva McMahon, Illinois 1907, is assistant librarian at the Northern Illinois Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.

Miss Elizabeth T. Stout, Illinois 1908, is in charge of the reference work at Sioux City, Iowa.

Miss Minnie E. Sears, Illinois 1900, has accepted the position of head cataloger at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Fleda Straight, Illinois 1908, has resigned her position as cataloger at the University of Illinois.

Miss Edna Fairchild, Illinois 1899, is assistant librarian at the Chicago Art Institute Library.

Miss Roxanna Johnson, Illinois, 1909, has ac-

cepted the position of cataloger at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, Illinois 1909, has been added to the teaching staff of the Syracuse University Library School.

Miss Reba Davis, Illinois 1908-09, has accepted a temporary position in the Circulation department of the University of Illinois Library.

Miss Sarah Helen Griffiths, Illinois 1908-09, has accepted a position in the Highland Park College Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Ida L. Lange, Illinois 1909, has been appointed catalog assistant in the University of Illinois Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Although Miss Effie Power has severed her connections with the Cleveland Public Library, and is now First Assistant in the Children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, she was enabled, through the kindness of that library to give, as usual, her lectures in children's work at Western Reserve. These lectures were given during the week of Nov. 30th and were six in number, five dealing with children's literature and one with library instruction in normal schools.

A station of the Cleveland Public Library to be called the East Station was opened to the public on Dec. 1 in the Library School building, and will be open daily from two to five p.m. All of the work connected with preparing the books of this collection for circulation has been done by the students of the school as a part of their technical practice work, and the conducting of the station is in the hands of the staff and present students of the school. It is hoped that this is the beginning out of which will grow in time a full-fledged branch of the Public Library.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Ahern paid her annual visit to the school Nov. 22 and 23. She addressed the students on "Who's who in the library world" and "The business side of library work."

On the day of Miss Ahern's arrival a faculty tea was given in her honor by Miss Hazeltine, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thwaites.

Weekly assemblies of 15 minutes have been made a part of the regular school schedule. At these assemblies informal talks are given on inspirational topics of interest to library workers. Those who have thus far addressed the students are Dr. McCarthy, of the Legislative Reference department; Mr. Hutchins, of the University Extension department; Mr. Doty, of the Civil Service Commission, and Miss Hazeltine. As a substitute for one of the regular assemblies, the members of the classes were privileged to attend an address on conservation of natural

resources given by ex-Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield, before the students of the University.

In addition to these 15-minute talks, special lectures have been given on "Evaluation of books in European history," by Professor Munro, of the University of Wisconsin; "Selection of books in economics," by Dr. Price, of the University, and "Collecting local history," by Dr. Thwaites.

The third of the evening book selection seminars was conducted by Mrs. Herron, assistant, *A. L. A. Booklist*, who talked on books of travel.

At the conclusion of the course on Parliamentary practice, given by Mr. Dudgeon, the class elections were held, with the following result: president, Mrs. M. C. Budlong, of the North Dakota Library Commission; vice-president, Miss Grace Stevens, Oshkosh, Wis.; secretary, Miss Hannah Lawrence, Buffalo, N. Y.; treasurer, Miss Blanche Unterkircher, Burlington, Ia. These officers, with Miss Lotta Fleck, Brodhead, Wis., and Miss Corina L. Kittleson, Minneapolis, form the executive committee.

The publishing house exhibition, which concludes Miss Hazeltine's course in Publishing houses, was held Saturday morning, Dec. 18. Each student displayed at her desk representative publications of the house or group of houses assigned her, and gave some explanation of her exhibit and of the characteristics of her house. Advantage was taken of this occasion to display some of the attractive publications of the various houses which appear at the Christmas season.

A change has been made this year in the method of conducting the publishing house course. The informal talks given by the students at their desks on the occasion of the exhibition have been substituted for the 10-minute lectures which, in former years, each student prepared and delivered before the class.

The Christmas recess is announced to extend from Dec. 22 to Jan. 4.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

Reviews

CATALOGUE OF THE ALLEN A. BROWN COLLECTION OF MUSIC, vol. 1, parts 1-3, A-For, published by the trustees of the Boston Public Library. Folio, \$1 per part.

This collection, the life work of a wealthy patron of music now living in Boston, is, perhaps, the most valuable library of its kind in the United States. Mr. Brown not only purchases liberally music and the literature of music in order to make his hobby as complete in its line as possible, but enhances its value by programs and clippings from all parts of the musical world. These have been pasted into the works to which they relate,

and thus almost every important performance is recorded. In 1894, Mr. Brown presented this collection, numbering 6,990 volumes, to the Boston Public Library. To-day it contains 10,800 books (scores and literature). The additions have been principally in the department of opera, the literary side remaining in about the same state as in 1894, as Mr. Brown has arranged with the library trustees to confine his purchases chiefly to music and periodicals, the library to supply, through its general collection, the literature. The catalog here noticed does not contain entries for books in this general collection. The list consisted, in 1894, of some 4,000 volumes, to which 7,000 approximately have been added, including about 5,000 single pianoforte compositions acquired through various channels of generosity. The material in the Brown collection is for reference only, but a large proportion of it is duplicated in the circulating department of the Boston Public Library.

According to a tentative preface, the catalog will be issued in thin parts at frequent intervals in dictionary form, carrying out the ideas of the late Edward Browne Hunt, formerly chief cataloger of the library. The preface, after apologizing for the shortcomings of the linotype and admonishing against inconsistencies inevitable in a work that is a long time going to press and for which many persons are responsible, proceeds to explain the details of the catalog.

"The main body of the work is in ordinary Roman type. . . catch-words in the main alphabet and shelf numbers . . . heavier and blacker face. The catch-words in the sub-alphabets . . . in small capitals: a sub-alphabet under each title entry being assumed . . . even though this collection may contain but a single work bearing that title. Italic type has been used for such words . . . extraneous to the title, as . . . describe persons, places or compositions. . . under the author's name . . . place of publication, publisher and date . . . and full contents . . . have been given . . . separate entry, under the author, has not been made for works which appear only in these collections . . . Every work . . . which has a distinct title, should appear under that title in the main alphabet. When such a work has been published only in the collected works of the author that fact is stated; if . . . published separately, or in some incomplete collection of the author's works, the copy in the complete collection is ignored except in the shelf-number, to which . . . "etc." . . . attached . . . indicates that the . . . collection includes at least one other copy . . . and . . . may be found under the author's name, either in its alphabetical place or in the table of contents following some collection which the author has composed or edited."—[Pref.]

The compilers of this catalog were confronted with one problem which is ever a hard one for him who would catalog music to solve—title entries. An "author" (we follow the French fashion which is also the library custom) often makes several settings of one text; publishers have no thought of catalogers and give old compositions new names for commercial reasons and works, particularly operas and oratorios, are often known by various names, not only in different lands, but in places as near neighbors as Boston and New York! What has the Boston Library decided?

"The only practicable method of distinguishing one from the other," continues this frank preface, "has seemed to be the use of a dash to denote a repetition of the author's name, followed by the first words of each song and the opus number, if there is one. (From the latter part of the eighteenth century, musicians have been accustomed to designate their work by an 'opus number.') The word 'same' has been used . . . where two or more entries are necessary for different words accompanying the same music, either at title or text. Many editions of the same work published in different languages, or translated into English under different titles, are thus grouped together here under the title of the original work. Many . . . operas . . . appear in such a variety of forms . . . that a full entry in more than one place seemed out of the question; . . . it was often impossible to discriminate regarding the relative importance of these various forms. . . the bulk of the catalog would have been unwarrantably increased by detailed entries in two places, and the user of the catalog has . . . been referred . . . to the name of the composer."

The incompleteness of the catalog makes it impossible for a reviewer to test it beyond titles beginning with "for," but an example of wherein it may be found wanting is in such instance as a person knowing only the Italian title of Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and ignorant of the name of its composer, will not find the Italian title-entry because the library contains no edition with the title in that language. Furthermore, he will not find a "see" reference to Rossini under "Barber of Seville."

Of analytics, the preface speaks as follows: "Shelf-numbers do not always show the place of a particular work in the volume of which it forms a part. Volumes so treated contain indexes to which reference may easily be made."

The typography of the catalog is admirable linotype work and a cursory examination reveals no startling inaccuracies. The paper is of superior quality. The work is altogether a most valuable and useful contribution to the bibliography of music.

E. M. J.

A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF THE WORKS ON ARCHITECTURE AND THE ALLIED ARTS IN THE PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD; with alphabetical author list and subject index; edited for the joint Architectural Committee of Manchester by Henry Guppy and Guthrie Vine. Manchester, University Press, 1909. xxv+310 p.

This catalog is important as representing one of the first fruits of the new movement in the line of co-operative cataloging in Great Britain. At the Brighton meeting of the Library Association in 1908, when the subjects of co-operation and co-ordination were being discussed, Sir William Bailey referred to this forthcoming work as an illustration of what might be done in London and elsewhere by the united efforts of librarians and library committees. At the recent Sheffield meeting, Mr. Guppy in his paper on "Co-operation, a necessary factor in library progress," elaborated the principles which he and his colleague had laid down in the introduction to this work. "This catalog," the editors state, "may be said to mark an epoch in the development of library administration and co-operation, and for that reason it seems desirable to indicate in a few words the principles which we have kept before us in determining the scope, form and arrangement of the volume." Then follows an analysis of the spirit and value of co-operation as exemplified in modern progress, and the failure of libraries to avail themselves of this means of increasing and extending their sphere of usefulness. "Libraries have been content to act independently of one another. If a reader, unable to find a book in the library where he was working, has wished to know whether it could be found in a neighboring one, too commonly, his only chance of ascertaining the fact has been by means of a personal and, perhaps, fruitless visit to the library in question. The loss of time thus entailed on students must, in the aggregate, be very considerable, and any method by which an economy can be effected in this particular should be accepted and welcomed, as one of the necessary phases of library development."

The compilation of an alphabetical list of authors, with a subject index, while considered suitable for a catalog of a large library embracing treatises on a great variety of subjects, was thought less appropriate in the case of a single subject like architecture than a classified catalog, followed by alphabetical lists of authors and special subjects treated in the various works. The editors believed that by following the latter method they would better preserve the unity of the subject as a whole, and so enable the student to follow its various ramifications with ease and certainty. "In the classified catalog related

matter is brought together — juxtaposition is intentional, not accidental. The reader turns to one subdivision and around it he finds grouped others which are intimately connected with it. New lines of research are thus in some instances suggested, or opinions based on insufficient data modified and corrected."

What is particularly interesting to us is that the classification selected was the Decimal. The editors recognized the importance of the choice of a classification and its weight as a determining factor in the usefulness of the catalog. Having granted that the system should be one of such simplicity as to be easily capable of comprehension by persons previously unacquainted with it, and that the co-operating libraries should also be thoroughly familiar with it, the Decimal system was selected as best fulfilling these requirements. It is also interesting to note that this classification is used in five of the co-operating libraries.

With a view to further strengthening the equipment of the co-operating libraries, titles of desiderata have been included in the body of the catalog, being distinguished from the others only by having prefixed to them an asterisk. It is noteworthy that the editions of the old standard works are usually early and rare ones. The catalog is rich in Piranesi — there are 12 references to Francesco Piranesi and 21 to Giovanni Batista Piranesi (not deducting for the one entry in the author list where the latter's initials are wrongly given as "G. E."). One is rather surprised to find that the latest edition of Vignola's "Five orders of architecture" listed, is that of 1762, but still more surprised not to find any of the English or American editions suggested as desiderata. So, too, no mention is made of Quaritch's cheaper reissue of Owen Jones, "Grammar of ornament," 1868, the purchase of which is desirable wherever there are groups of architectural students, who by tracing and rough handling would be sure to ruin the rare original edition of 1856. Of some very expensive publications like "The works in architecture of Robert and James Adam," 1778, there is also the recent facsimile, 1900-02.

In examining the section devoted to library architecture I could not help looking to see whether a certain "Portfolio of Carnegie libraries" was listed. Alas, it was not even there with an asterisk! But then the same was true of Cotgreave's "Views and memoranda of public libraries;" the Boston Public Library's "Index to pictures and plans of library buildings;" the League of Library Commissions' "Small library buildings;" the A. L. A. tract by Mr. Soule on "Library rooms and buildings," and the New York State Library's bulletin by Mr. Eastman on "Library building plans." Evidently here is a small but important phase of the subject

which is not very adequately represented in Manchester.

From an estimate covering a score of pages I should judge that about 3000 titles were listed by the 11 co-operating libraries. By counting the number of titles on representative pages of the catalog I find that four out of every five titles are found in only one of the co-operating libraries. In other words, of only 20 per cent. of the books are copies found in two or more of these 11 institutions. This will give some idea of the value of the catalog in multiplying the resources of the community along the lines of architectural literature. Here are a group of libraries none of which are possessed of pre-eminently rich collections in architecture and yet by pooling their interests they secure an admirable index to what proves as a whole a remarkably good representation of the subject.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Bulletin of the American Library Association, November, contains a brief account of the establishment of headquarters of the Association in Chicago, and information with regard to the coming International congress in Brussels.

The Insurance Library Association of Boston began under date of Nov. 1 the publication of a library *Bulletin*, to be published not more than six times a year, at regular intervals, except during the summer months. An index of current insurance and related subjects literature forms a leading feature of the *Bulletin*, the chief object of which is to increase the efficiency of the library, extend a knowledge of its work and possibilities and develop on the part of insurance men greater interest in it and its needs.

In addition to the current literature index, it is planned to publish bibliographies of special topics in connection with fire insurance and related subjects, and in this work the co-operation of all students of fire insurance is asked for. The resulting bibliographies are to be published and revised as occasion requires, and so made available to all fire underwriters or students of fire underwriting and subjects related thereto. The "index of current fire insurance and related subjects literature" in the November issue covers 14 pages and some 42 topics.

Brief notes of interest to insurance workers are also given.

Literary Notes and News, v. 2, no. 12, December, the official bulletin of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, contains a report of the meeting of the Minnesota Library Association in December, an article on "Minnesota books and authors," by Warren Upham;

"The library immigrant," by Margaret Palmer; "Exhibits in the public library," by Louise M. Fernald.

Library Occurrent, v. 2, no. 5, December, the official bulletin of the Indiana Public Library Commission, contains the constitution of the Indiana Library Association, and an account of the tri-state meeting in Louisville, Ky., of the Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio associations.

North Carolina Library Bulletin, December, 1909-February, 1910, is the first issue of the official organ of the North Carolina Library Commission. The North Carolina library law, the library commission law of North Carolina, an account of the new library building at Davidson College, North Carolina, practically make up the contents of the number.

Public Libraries, January, contains "Labor and rewards in the library," by Arthur E. Bostwick; "The public library and the mechanic," by Thomas L. Smith; also, "Maps and atlases—their selection and care," by Sarah B. Ball.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, September-October, contains articles giving the history of the formation of the Wisconsin Library Association and of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

The November-December issue is a civics number, and contains "The library as a civic force and factor," "The importance of the study of civics," by Ford H. MacGregor; also a proposed form of constitution for a Beautiful America Club.

Library Assistant, December, contains "Activities in bibliography," by R. A. Peddie; "A word more about American libraries," by W. C. Berwick Sayers.

Library Association Record, December, contains articles on "The Edgar Allen Library of the University of Sheffield," by T. Loveday; and "Illuminated mss. in the Ruskin Museum, Sheffield," by Gill Parker.

Library World, December, contains "Dust in libraries," by William McGill; "Training for librarians in Germany," by A. Cecil Piper.

An Leabariann, June, contains a "Bibliography of the writings of John Kills Ingram with a brief chronology," by T. W. Lyster; "A short bibliography of Irish history, pt. 4: Hanover period," by John Condon; "Dublin corporation and its libraries committee: proposed exclusion of non-corporators," by Henry Dixon, in which is presented and discussed a proposition to form the committee of corporators only with power to call in non-corporators for consultative purposes. In 1877 the Dublin corporation got special powers to appoint a joint committee of corporators and non-corporators to manage its libra-

ries. The number also contains "The Dublin Public Libraries and modern art gallery crisis, with protest of the citizens to Mr. Birrell;" and the report of the Cumman na Leabarann for 1905-7. A supplemental volume to *An Leabarann* (v. 3, no. 1, June) contains letters written by John O'Donovan relating to the County of Down. With these two numbers has been issued the index for v. 1-2, 1905-7.

Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari, December, 1909, has an article on the relations between secondary schools and the popular circulating libraries; a statement about the work of the committee appointed to supervise the technical literature suggested for popular libraries, and a list of 60 titles recommended as a model travelling library.

Revista de Archivos Bibliotecas y Museos contains an obituary notice of Don Ricardo Torres Valle, late chief of the department of incunabula and rare books in the Biblioteca Nacional. The other articles in this number are all in continuation of articles already noted.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Boston (Mass.) P. L. At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees Mr. Allen A. Brown offered to the library his collection of books relating to the drama and the stage, and the gift was promptly accepted by the library authorities.

Mr. Brown is the donor of the extensive and valuable musical library given in 1804, and now adds his dramatic collection, which is in its scope as complete and important as the collection of music.

The present gift consists of about 3500 volumes of books relating to the drama and the stage, history of the theater, biographies of actors, a large collection of play bills, American and foreign, including those of the earliest Boston theaters, autograph letters of actors, photographs and engraved portraits, newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs, arranged in Mr. Brown's careful manner, in about 100 volumes, and fully indexed.

The collection will be taken by the library in sections, and will be finally located in the Barton Ticknor room; a special catalog will be issued in due time.

This is the largest and most notable gift of the year. Other gifts of note were the collection of first editions of American and English authors by the executors of the late Louise Chandler Moulton, and a collection of cook books by will of the late Maria Parlea.

Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1909; written up from local press.) Added, by purchase, 1238; by gift 243; total in lib. 51,669. Issued, home use 82,071. Registration 5115; number using ref. room 6451.

The trustees' report of last year emphasized the need of larger quarters for the children and the organization of a children's department. The subject was referred to the library committee, and under their direction the room in the ground floor, formerly used as a newspaper reading room, was renovated and fitted up for the younger patrons of the library. Here on open shelves are found 3200 books, pictures of the presidents of the United States, photographs of Fitchburg and western scenery, the Capitol at Washington, and a collection of Indian arrow heads on the walls. A small case of local birds is an attractive feature. Large windows on two sides of the room are filled with plants. Low tables and chairs, a lavatory and a sanitary drinking fountain, a clock and a desk for the children's librarian complete the furnishings.

The room was opened May 18, 1909, with Miss Margaret Fosdick as children's librarian.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (28th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909; in *Public Library Quarterly*, October.) Added 4779; total not given. Issued, home use (non-fict.) 31,219; home use (fict.) 133,825. New cards (adult) 4487, juv. 3969; total no. cardholders 42,758 (22,967 adult, 19,791 juv.). There were 39,016 v. used in the ref. dept. and 28,029 periodicals used in the reading-room. The children's department has a patronage of 20,000 children, and the capacity of the two small rooms set apart for housing the juvenile books is only for 16,000 volumes.

Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L. (9th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1909.) Added 2400 (1733 net gain); total 20,035. Issued, home use 90,529 (a gain of 7036 over the preceding year). Receipts \$29,118.46; expenses, \$8125.61 (books \$2343.01, binding \$489.50, salaries \$4007.18, light and heat \$167.26).

The library now has a picture collection numbering 4034, and 1607 pictures were loaned between Feb. 1 and date of this report.

Kilmarnock (Scotland) P. L. The Public Library and Museum at Kilmarnock, Scotland, was destroyed by fire on Nov. 26. The building, known as the Dick Institute, was presented to the town by the late Mr. James Dick, of Glasgow, about nine years ago. The damage amounts to about £50,000.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. In section 9 of the 25th anniversary edition of the *Louisville (Ky.) Times*, which covers 108 pages, there is an article on the Louisville Free Public Library by William F. Yust, in which the inception, objects, development and advantages of the library are discussed. Illustrations of the main library and various branches are included. There are now five branches, thirteen stations and 105 classroom libraries. Of the branches Mr. Yust writes: "Each branch

is a miniature of the main library located in a center of population which is easy to reach. In one sense it is a complete library in itself, where the branch librarian and her assistant must perform the duties which at the main library are divided among the heads of departments. Although the main library outlines the general program for the branches and actually performs much of the technical work itself and gives advice and assistance, yet in each branch there is abundant opportunity for the exercise of initiative originality and aggressiveness. The library authorities can furnish the building and equipment, the books and the methods, but life can be put into the organism only by the librarians. Upon them to a large extent depends the success or failure of a branch or a department. Fortunately the libraries are all in thoroughly competent hands in charge of persons whose heart is in their work."

Newark (N. J.) P. L. In the library there is on exhibition an interesting collection of several hundred editions of Omar Khayyām, including translations by Fitzgerald and others in English and other languages, and a collection of Tennysoniana of considerable rarity. The material is lent by members of the Carteret Book Club of Newark.

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1909.) Added 2541; total 38,738. Issued, home use 121,062 (adult fict. 72,385). New registration 1902; total since June 1, 1893, 20,360.

In foreign languages there were 3488 volumes issued. The notable increase in the issue of books in foreign languages is attributed to the introduction of more than 300 books in Hebrew or Yiddish, which were presented to the library by the Hebrew Progressive Educational Association when that organization was dissolved.

The need of additional resources to carry on the work of the library is emphasized.

Ottawa, Ont. Carnegie L. (4th rpt.—year 1908.) Added 8500, of which 1250 were in French; total 32,500. Issued, home use 167,244, an increase of nearly 23 per cent.; of these 46,058 were non-fiction, an increase of 41.5 per cent.

Only the best of the new novels are purchased, but as much as possible of the fiction proved valuable by time. The librarian is endeavoring to establish an experimental system of three or four school libraries in connection with the public library; the matter will come up at an early meeting of the Public School Board.

At the invitation of the Trades and Labor Council the librarian addressed them in regard to the library's opportunities for them, and at their suggestion, typewritten lists of books bearing on the various trades and industries have been sent to the different labor unions. Last year's recommendation

for the establishment of two branch libraries is renewed, the specific expenditure of \$50,000 for the two being suggested. Hope is still expressed for the early erection of a hotel in Ottawa that will permit the holding of an A. L. A. convention there in the near future.

Among the appendices to the report are: a list of 25 societies using the lecture room during the year, the inaugural address of the chairman of the Library Board, and the report of the sub-committee on the public library question in 1901, before the establishment of the library.

Redlands, Cal. A. K. Smiley P. L. (15th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added, books 1459, pm. 289; total, books 15,120, pm. 2143. Issued, home use 76,348 (fict. 49 per cent.). New registration, 886; cards in force 3836. Receipts \$14,448.80; expenditures \$8378.56 (salaries \$4018.65, books \$1483.91, periodicals \$304.50, furniture \$584.76, binding \$311.27).

A notable addition to the resources of the library has been the gift from the estate of the late Mr. Scipio Craig of a large collection of local historical material consisting of books, periodicals, clippings and views relating to Redlands from its beginning, and much similar material covering neighboring towns. To future historians of Redlands or of Southern California this material will be invaluable. A start has also been made upon a collection of autograph editions of the works of local authors. A monthly bulletin, begun in October, 1908, has been issued regularly in an edition of 200 copies. Increased use of the library by scholars and teachers has been gratifying, and a deposit station has been established at the high school.

Spokane (Wash.) P. L. (14th rpt.—year 1908.) Added 7504, of which 4750 were to main lib., 2631 to children's room, and 123 govt. docs.; total 27,083. Issued, home use 162,345, of which 116,700 were from the main lib., 29,483 to children, 3096 from branches, 9044 in school libraries, and 4022 outside the city. New registration 4774. Receipts \$26,489.51; expenses \$22,669.25 (salaries \$6976, janitor \$1835, binding \$548.34, books \$6607.90, new furniture \$1137.81).

The year 1908 was perhaps most noteworthy for the establishment of the first branches in remote districts of the city; these were established in three drugstores, 240 books to each branch. Although only one-half day a week is given to each branch, the patronage has been remarkably large. The establishment of these branches has not diminished the circulation at the main library, but rather increased it. The library also extended its usefulness to other towns, and even sent much material outside the state in cases where clubs and educational movements lacked adequate library facilities.

Spokane is so far from any actual library center that its public library must in a measure perform the duties of a state library. The importance of the reference department is constantly growing; during the past year 11,908 books were given for references. The collection of local history material is growing rapidly and is of great assistance to teachers, as local history is one requirement of their reading-course. The picture collection, of over 1400 mounts, has been classified and indexed.

The use of standard works in non-fiction has been greatly increased by the two-card system, allowing each borrower to take both fiction and non-fiction at the same time. The German collection has been popular, and there have been many calls for French and Scandinavian books.

Superior (Wis.) P. L. Mr. Henry E. Legler, when resigning his position as secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission to assume the librarianship of the Chicago Public Library, gave to the Superior Public Library his collection of material bearing on the history of Wisconsin. This collection is valued at about \$1000 and contains many very rare pamphlets as well as valuable books.

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. (8th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1909.) Added 5775; total 42,701 v., 766 pm. Issued, home use 216,261 (fiction, incl. pay duplicate collection 64 per cent., juv. 22 per cent.). Total registration 17,640. Receipts \$26,032.82; expenditures \$21,933.45 (salaries \$8136.90, books \$5167.50, Skelton trust, for books, etc. \$2684.63, binding and book repairs \$1215.60).

The pay duplicate collection was established in November, 1908, and met with instant approval. The reference department was patronized by 10,108 visitors, not counting grammar school pupils.

Some discrepancies are noticeable between the statistics given in the report of the president of the board of trustees and those in the report of the librarian. The figures given above are taken from the latter report.

University of Vermont L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1909.) Added 1754; total 78,159. Issued, home use 8742. Of the 477 serials currently received only 192 were paid for. They cost, together with back volumes, \$722.18. Not including serials there were 776 volumes received by gift.

The library was open 308 week days and 33 Sundays during the year, no books being loaned on Sundays. The hours continue the same as since 1899, i.e., 9½ hours week days and 2 hours Sundays. In vacation time the library is open five hours, but the staff have been required to spend seven hours in the building at work.

Western Reserve Historical Society. Albin Morris Dyer, curator of Western Reserve Historical Society, is in Washington

to look up the records of the beginning of the settlement of the state. He purposes publishing a record which will show historians where to get at precious material concerning the early history of Ohio.

Williamsport, Pa. James V. Brown L. (2d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 2688; total 17,255. Issued, home use 122,788 (fiction 73,353, juvenile 23,338.) New registration 1272. Receipts \$19,418.08; expenditures \$10,105.29 (salaries \$4894.50, books \$1230.70, binding \$1624.41, lectures \$310).

The most important accomplishment of the year has been the reorganization of the reference room and the erection over the stack-room of a new Art and subsidiary reference room, 21 by 50 feet, with a shelf capacity of over 6000 volumes. This has relieved the main reference room and provided space for the Pennsylvania collection and art portfolios, as well as freed several stacks in the main stack room. Purchases during the year were made chiefly with a view to strengthening the reference department; in fact, reference books and works of technology alone absorbed nearly forty per cent. of the book fund, but the additional use of these two departments has fully justified this expenditure. The result has been, as expected, that the circulation figures are lower than the record of 150,492 made last year, which was a remarkable figure in a city of but 40,000 population.

A course of six lectures on literature, in conjunction with the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, was made possible by the kindness of members of the Board during January, and other lectures have been given by the librarian and others; while the second annual art exhibition was held Dec. 14-19. The attendance has been large on all these occasions.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. The golden jubilee of the Worcester Free Public Library was celebrated on Dec. 23, 1909. On Dec. 27, 1859, John Green, a resident of Worcester, conveyed to the city his library, which was then in possession of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association, to be held in trust for the free use of the citizens as a consulting and reference library. That library consisted of 7000 volumes, and was the start of a library that now puts at the disposal of the citizens of Worcester 170,000 volumes.

FOREIGN

London University. The daughters of the late Prof. Whitley Stokes, who was regius professor of physics at Dublin University, have donated his library of Celtic literature, which is the finest in existence, to London University.

Philippine Islands. By recent action of the Philippine legislature all the government libraries of the islands have been consolidated.

By this act a board of five members, known as "The Philippine library board," and consisting of the secretary of public instruction, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of finance and justice, and two other members, has been constituted to be appointed annually by the governor-general. All government libraries are thereby consolidated under the general management of this board and are to be collectively known as "The Philippines Library." The library shall, by the board, be divided into such divisions as are necessary and proper for the correct classification of books, papers, periodicals, etc., having among other divisions a division of Filipiniana, a law division, a scientific division, and a circulating division, in which latter shall be included the present American Circulating Library of Manila. The location of these divisions shall be decided upon largely at the discretion of the governing board. Appropriations for the purchase of books shall hereafter be made for the several divisions of the Philippines Library as provided by law or established by the Library board. The Library board shall give particular attention to the making available of the said library, in all its parts, for the use of teachers and students by the establishment of suitable reading rooms. The library board will serve without pay. All officers and employees of the main library shall be appointed by the secretary of public instruction, with the approval of the library board.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH, New York, City. School stories; illustrated guide to school subjects of interest. N. Y., 1909, 88 p. O. 25 c.

This pamphlet presents in attractive form various information on what is being done for the education and recreation of children.

CHILDREN'S READING. Struthers, John. The reading of public school children. (*In Religious Education*, December, 1909. 4:468-478.)

Dr. Struthers is secretary of the Scottish Board of Education, and this article is an account of the National Home Reading Union of Great Britain, the specific object of which is to transform during the last two years of school life from the ordinary reading schools into the reading circle which shall direct and encourage and in a sense supervise the home reading of the children during these two years, and thus train them ere they leave school in the right use of the gift of reading.

FARRINGTON, Edward I. A public library on wheels. (*In Suburban Life*, December, 1909. 11:229-230.)

A descriptive illustrated article of the book wagon of the Washington County, Maryland, Free Public Library, at Hagerstown, Md.

HALEY, Emilie Louise. Catholics and the public library. (*In the Catholic World*, December, 1909. 90:375-381.)

Largely devoted to the treatment of Catholic books in the Cleveland Public Library. The author urges that the Library should provide not only books for the Catholic readers but also Catholic librarians, who may direct readers in the selection of such books.

HOPKINS, Florence. What the library can do for the high school pupil. (*In Moderator-Topics*, Dec. 2, 1909. 30:264-266.)

In this article Miss Hopkins analyzes briefly the lessons she gives, as follows:

Lesson I, An ordinary simple index; Lesson II, More complex indexes; Lesson III, Dictionaries and simple handbooks of reference; Lesson IV, Encyclopedias, general and special, together with a few valuable collections of encyclopedia arrangement; Lesson V, Magazine indexes; Lesson VI, Annuals, and a few special indexes; Lesson VII, A very few reference books published by the United States Government; Lesson VIII, A review of the whole subject, with carefully selected reference questions to be tested.

LEE, G. W. Why and wherefore of the library. (*In Stone & Webster Public Service Journal*, November, 1909, p. 330.)

A brief article in which is shown the many ways in which reference questions may be answered through unexpected sources; of interest as showing the librarian's opportunities for resourcefulness and ingenuity.

THE OLD LIBRARIAN'S ALMANACK; a reprint of a curious old pamphlet, published in New Haven, Conn., in 1773. 32 p. D., with reproduction of title-page of the original.

This pamphlet will be reviewed in a coming number of L. J.

STORY-TELLING. Lyman, Edna. The purpose and results of telling stories to children and the gain to the children from different types of stories. (*In Moderator-Topics*, Dec. 2, 1909. 30:2621264.)

WEARING, Joseph. The frontier problem (*In the Canadian Magazine*, January, 1910. 34:257-264.)

An interesting illustrated article describing the Reading Camp Association, the aim of which is to put a reading room or tent in every frontier camp in Canada, and provide these tents or rooms with profitable entertainment and social development.

Gifts and Bequests

Attleboro (Mass.) P. L. Mr. Daniel H. Smith, a retired jewelry manufacturer of Attleboro, has given to the public library \$2000. The amount has been placed in the hands of the trustees of the library, and it has been voted to establish a trust fund and to use such interest as may accumulate in such ways as may seem desirable.

Westford, Mass. A legacy of \$1000 has been received by the town by the will of the late John M. Osgood. The sum, which is slightly reduced by the inheritance tax, is to be devoted to library purposes.

Librarians

COOK, William B., jr., has become assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Law Library, to succeed Mr. Otto Wetzel, who was promoted to be chief librarian. Mr. Cook has for some time been an assistant librarian of the State Library of Albany.

COREY, Deloraine P., after a devoted service of 32 years, has resigned the chairmanship of the Malden Public Library. During Mr. Corey's long connection with the library it has made many progressive changes.

HAINES, Miss Jessie M., began work as librarian of the Barringer High School, Newark, N. J., on Jan. 1. In the December issue of the *L. J.* the high school was inadvertently noted as the Bronson High School.

LORD, Miss Isabel Ely, has resigned her position as librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library which she has held for the past six years, to take an executive position in the Pratt Institute.

On July 1 the School of Domestic Arts and the School of Domestic Science of Pratt Institute will be consolidated as the School of Household Science and Arts and Miss Lord is to be director of the new school. Since her resignation from the library she has been serving in the capacity of acting-director of the School of Domestic Arts and executive secretary of the School of Domestic Science. The reorganization of these two departments is now under way under Miss Lord's direction. The retirement of Miss Lord from library work is a serious loss to the profession, to which her energy, enterprise, executive ability and personal initiative have been given with rare devotion. Miss Lord graduated from the New York Library School with the degree of B.L.S. in 1897. She was appointed, the same year, to the acting librarianship of Bryn Mawr College Library, the following year becoming librarian, which position she held until coming to Pratt in 1903 as assistant librarian. When Miss Plummer resigned in 1904 from the librarianship of the Pratt Library to de-

vote herself to the interests of the Pratt Library School, Miss Lord was appointed to succeed her as librarian. She has administered the Pratt Library according with the high standards of efficiency and service established for it under Miss Plummer's direction. For five years Miss Lord was secretary of the New York State Library School Association, to which body she has also given service as a member of the advisory commission. She has served as president of the Keystone State Library Association, as vice-president of the New York Library Club, and has been also prominent in the Long Island Library Club. In her wide range of personal reading and knowledge of books especially has Miss Lord rendered distinctive service to librarianship.

MUDGE, Miss Isadore Gilbert, has been appointed instructor in reference in Simmons College Library School from February to June, 1910.

OGLE, J. J., for some thirteen years librarian of the Public Library of Bootle, Eng., and later organizing secretary for technical instruction in Bootle, died on Dec. 19 after a short though severe illness. Mr. Ogle was well known in local Wesleyan circles, and as a lay preacher his services were in constant requisition. He was also local secretary of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was a frequent contributor to the transactions of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and in 1897 he published, under the editorship of the late Dr. Richard Garnett, "The free library: its history and present condition," which is still regarded as the standard work upon the subject. The Library Association paid due tribute to his professional services by electing him an honorary fellow.

ROBERTSON, James A., author of "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898," among other well-known historical works, assistant compiler of the index of "Jesuit relations and allied documents," a member of the American Historical Association, has been appointed Superintendent of Libraries of the Philippines, and is expected to arrive in Manila soon after the first of February.

Mr. Robertson was born in Corry, Pa., in 1873. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, 1896. He has resided in Madison, Wis., previous to his appointment to Manila.

SARGENT, Miss Abby Ladd, was appointed, on Jan. 1, to succeed her sister, Miss Mary E. Sargent, as librarian of the Medford (Mass.) Public Library.

SARGENT, Miss Mary Elizabeth, librarian of the Public Library of Medford, Mass., died at her home Dec. 20, 1909. She was the

daughter of Sumner and Mary Augusta (Leach) Sargent, of Boston, where she was born. While still a child she began a successful career as a teacher in Watertown, laying the foundation of her life-long influence with boys. In 1872 he entered the Middlesex Mechanics' Association Library at Lowell, and soon won a reputation among librarians, being advanced to the Public Library in Medford in May, 1891. Her genius for the companionship of boys and girls, her work with Sunday and day schools, her helpfulness in meeting club women and town officials, and her ability to make the library an active force were expressions of her character. She lived the life of all the people, as every true librarian would like to do. She helped movements for co-operation among librarians. The Library Art Club appealed to her especially, since as a designer she had won recognition, even in English periodicals. Last summer, in failing health, she made a happy pilgrimage to Ireland to see and study the ancient stone crosses there. She had a dignity and charm which we associate with "the old school," and with these a sense for humor that kept her light hearted to the very last.

Her influence will continue through a club for boys which her friends formed two days after her death, through papers which she wrote for the Medford Historical Society, and in innumerable acts of kindness which were a part of her daily activity. C. K. B.

The following lines were written by one who knew her well:

MARY E. SARGENT

In majesty of death her body rests
And all is still, is peace. We may not know
What ways have opened to her, soft and slow;
Nor by what roads she meets her Lord's behests,
Nor in what eagerness her spirit quests
The new life, wider far than this below.
Who loved God's children, unto her shall flow
His love. Who scattered blessing, shall be blest
With both hands as she gave. To us bereft,
In sorrow's darkness, her life giveth light
To tread our road steadfast, to make the fight
As she did, bravely. Take her watchword, left,—
Who helps with heart and will gives all,
To him, thro' life, thro' death, no ill can fall.

MARY H. HAYES.

STEVENS, Edward F. (Pratt, '03), has resigned his position as head of the Applied science department, Pratt Institute Free Library, to become librarian of the library itself. In the December issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL it was stated that Mr. Stevens was to fill the position of supervisor of branches in the New York Public Library. Miss Lord had not then resigned her position as librarian of the Pratt Institute Library, and the offer of the librarianship had in no way been presented to Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens, on graduating from the Pratt, became cataloger in the Yale University Library, going from there in December, 1906, to the Pratt as head of the Applied science department. In the three years that Mr. Stevens has established

and developed this department it has won a foremost place in library work with technical literature.

WHITNEY, James L., chief Department of Statistic and Manuscripts of the Boston Public Library, and in the service of the library for 40 years, was tendered a reception and banquet and presented with a silver and gold loving cup by some 70 of his friends and associates in the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on the evening of Nov. 8.

Cataloging and Classification

BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. List of books in the teachers' library, 1909. 8 p.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Helps in the public library to the study of the history of Boston in the public schools. Bost., 1909. unp. O.

CHURCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Catalogue of books recommended for Sunday-school and parish libraries. IV. Cambridge, Mass., 1909. 185 p. O.

The Church Library Association was organized in the spring of 1879 with the purpose of examining books with reference to their fitness for Sunday-school and parish libraries in the Episcopal church and to publish such books as it can recommend. The present catalog is divided into I, "Books which bear directly upon life, history or doctrine of the Anglican communion," and II, "Books recommended which are not eligible for the first list," each list having various subdivisions under subject, books listed under each subhead being alphabetized under title, rather than author, with some brief annotations. "Latest books recommended" are given at the end. The catalog may be had by any one who will send 25 cents to the secretary of the Church Library Association, Cambridge, Mass. Great care has been exercised in the selection of this list to insure the inclusion of only such titles as can in no way be criticised from a moral viewpoint. The publishers' prices are given and are supposedly up-to-date, as each publisher has corrected his own list. A new feature of the catalog is the list of reliable booksellers, who undertake to supply purchasers with all the books listed.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Accessions to the department library, July-September, 1909. Wash., 1909. (U. S., Department of Agriculture Library. Bulletin, no. 73.) 63 p. O.

—List of periodicals currently received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1909. 72 p. O. (Library Bulletin no. 75.)

Bibliography

- AERIAL NAVIGATION.** Brooklyn Public Library. Aeronautics or aerial navigation; a list of books and references to periodicals in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1909. 14 p. S.
- AGRICULTURE.** Fisher, Martin L., and Cotton, Fassett Allen. Agriculture for common schools; with many illustrations. N. Y., Scribner, 1909. c. 23+381 p. 12°, cl., \$1. Reference books (3 p.).
- ANTS.** McCook, H. C. Ant communities and how they are governed; a study in natural civics; illustrated from nature. N. Y. and Lond., Harper & Bros., 1909. xvi p., 2 l., 320 p., 1 l., front. illus., 21cm, \$2. "Tables of authors and references" (9 p.).
- ATLASES AND MAPS.** U. S., Library of Congress. Division of maps and charts. A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress, with bibliographical notes; comp. under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, F.R.G.S., Chief, Division of maps and charts. Wash., Govt. Print Off., 1909. 2 v., 25½cm.
- AUTOBIOGRAPHY.** Burr, Mrs. Anna Robeson. The autobiography; a critical and comparative study. Bost., Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909. c. 8+451 p. O. cl., \$2 net. Bibliography (14 p.).
- ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES, DES LETTRES ET DES BEAUX-ARTS DE BELGIQUE,** Brussels, Notices biographiques & bibliographiques concernant les membres, les correspondants & les associés, 1907-1909. 56d. Bruxelles, Hayez, 1909. viii, 1124 p. 18cm.
- BIRDS.** Books about birds. (In Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, *Library Bulletin*, June-Nov., 1909, p. 14-16.)
- BOOKS AND READING.** Stewart, J. D. Book selection. Lond., Libraco limited, 1909. 16 p. 24½ cm.
"A description of the principal aids and guides, with an index to subjects, and statistical and financial factors."
- BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Helps in the public library to the study of the history of Boston in the public schools. Bost., The Trustees, 1909. [12] p. 21 x 12½cm.
- CESTODES.** Pratt, H. S. The cuticula and sub-cuticula of trematodes and cestodes. (In the *American Naturalist*, December, 1909. 43:705-729.)
The article is followed by a bibliography.
- COSTUME.** Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. A reading and reference list on costume. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1909. 64 p. O.
The primary purpose of this list is to furnish a partial guide to the resources of the Brooklyn Public Library on the subject of costume. There are practically no periodical references, and post-cards, works of art, jewelry and other articles primarily artistic in nature are not included. The list was prepared two years ago by Mr. Frank K. Walter, now vice-director of the New York State Library School, while he was assistant reference librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. Additions have since been made by the reference librarian and the assistant reference librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library.
- BRANDSEN, DON FEDERICO.** Salas, C. I. Bibliografía del coronel Don Federico Brandesen. Buenos Aires, Compañía sud-americana de billetes de banco, 1909. 5 p. l., 10-311 p., 1 l. 2 pl. (1 fold.) 2 port. (incl. front.) 8 facsim., 22½cm.
- CAMPION, T.** *Campion's works*; ed. by Percival Vivian. [N. Y., Oxford University Press, (Amer. Branch.)] 1909, [1910.] 65+400 p. facsim., map, O. cl., \$3.40. Bibliography (5 p.). Index to first lines. Index to personal names.
- CHALLONER, Bishop.** Burton, Edwin H., D.D. The life and times of Bishop Challoner, (1691-1781.) In 2 v. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. 34+403; 8+367 p. pls. port. O. cl., \$7 net. Bibliography (16 p.).
- CHILDREN'S READING.** South Carolina. *State Board of Education.* South Carolina list of library books, adopted April 23, 1909, to continue till June 30, 1914. Issued by the Department of Education. Columbia, S. C., The R. L. Bryan Co., 1909. 32 p. il., 23½cm.
- DENTISTRY.** Index der deutschen zahnärztlichen literatur und zahnärztliche bibliographie. Umfassend die literatur bis zum jahre 1902. Im auftrage des Zentralvereins deutscher zahnärzte und mit unterstützung der herren prof. H. Albrecht, dr. Bordes. [u. a.] hrsg. von professor dr. Port. Heidelberg, Heidelberger verlagsanstalt und druckerei, 1909. 25cm.

DIONNE, Narcisse Eutrope, 1848-. *Travaux historique publiés depuis trente ans par le Dr. N. E. Dionne*. Québec, Typ. Laflamme & Proulx, 1909. 27 p. incl. front. (port.), 23½cm. Bibliography.

ENGINEERING. Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y. Catalogue of works on engineering and allied subjects in the Reynolds Library. Rochester, N. Y., 1909. 147, [1] p. 17cm.

—Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library. Books on engineering and machinery. Wilmington, 1909. 20 p. D.

The first edition of this list of books on engineering and machinery was issued in April, 1908, and so great has been the demand for the list that the edition has been exhausted. During the time since the first list was published many new technical books have been added to the library and new editions of old books. These have all been included in the present list.

ENGLAND. HISTORY. Reynolds, K. B. Outline lessons in English history. N. Y., [Putnam, 1909.] c. 65 p. O. cl., 75 c. "References for supplementary work" (6½ p.).

—STUDY AND TEACHING. Gwyther, G. M. English history in the classroom. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. 13+189 p. fold. map, fold. chart, D. cl., 80 c.

Author is senior history master, Plymouth College, England. Intended for grades above the average age of 14, this book of charts, references and tables covers a three years' course. Bibliography (5 p.).

EVANS, Sir John. Forrer, L. Sir John Evans, K.C.B., 1823-1908. *Biographie et bibliographie*; par L. Forrer. Chalon-sur-Saône, impr. et libr. E. Bertrand, 1909. Grand in-8, 40 p. avec portrait.

FISHES AND FISHERIES. U. S., Bureau of Fisheries. List of publications of the Bureau of Fisheries available for distribution. Wash., Govt. Print. Off., 1909. 22 p. 24½cm.

FOSTER, John. Green, S. A. John Foster, the earliest American engraver and the first Boston printer. Pub. by the Massachusetts Historical Society at the charge of the Waterston Fund, no. 2. Bost., 1909. 4 p. l., [3]-149 p. il., 2 port., 2 maps, 4 facsim., 27cm. Bibliography.

FRENCH LITERATURE. Konta, Mrs. A. L. The history of French literature, from the oath of Strasburg to Chanticleer. N. Y., Appleton, 1910, [1909.] c. 10+565 p. O. cl., \$2.50 net.

GEOGRAPHY. Sutherland, W. J. The teaching of geography. Chic., Scott, Foresman & Co., 1909. 295 p. il. D. cl., \$1.25. Bibliography (18½ p.). Index.

—STUDY AND TEACHING. Sutherland, W. J. The teaching of geography. Chic., Scott, Foresman & Co., [1909.] 292 p. 19½cm, \$1.25.

"Bibliography of the pedagogy of geography" (18 p.).

GERMANS IN U. S. Faust, Albert Bernhardt. The German element in the United States; with special reference to its political, moral, social, and educational influence. In 2 v. Bost., Houghton Mifflin Co., [1909.] c. 26+591; 16+605 p. pls. por. facsim., maps, O. cl., \$7.50 net, boxed. Bibliography (83½ p.).

GLADSTONE, William Ewart. Brooklyn Public Library. William Ewart Gladstone, 1809-1898; a list of books and of references to periodicals in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1909. 30 p. S.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, and Gray, T. Goldsmith's The traveller, and The deserted village, and Gray's Elegy in a country churchyard; ed. by Rose M. Barton. Bost., Heath, 1909. 24+88 p. por. 12°, (Heath's English classics.) cl., 25 c. Bibliography (3 p.).

GOULD, G. M. Bibliography of the contributions of George M. Gould, M.D., to ophthalmology, general medicine, literature, etc. Ithaca, N. Y., Andrus & Church, 1909. 62 p. 24½cm.

GRAY, Pardon. Revolutionary war papers. (In New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library *Monthly Bulletin*, p. 82-85.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Frazar, Mrs. Mae D. Practical guide to Great Britain and Ireland; preparation, cost, routes, sightseeing. In 2 v. v. 1, England and Wales; v. 2, Ireland and Scotland. Bost., Small, Maynard & Co., [1909.] c. 473; 338 p. S. (Practical guide ser.) cl., ea., \$1 net. Bibliographies.

- MEXICO. List of works relating to Mexico (conclusion, pt. 3). (*In* New York Public Library *Bulletin*, December, p. 748-829.)
- MUSIC. Grosevnor Library, Buffalo, N. Y. A catalogue of the books relating to music in the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y. [Buffalo,] The Library, 1909. cover-title, 23 p. 27cm.
- OHIO. POETS. Venable, Emerson, *ed.* Poets of Ohio; selections representing the poetical work of Ohio authors from the pioneer period to the present day; with biographical sketches and notes. Cin., Robert Clarke Co., 1909. c. 356 p. front. O. cl., \$1.50 net. Bibliography (11 p.).
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Bureau of Printing. Price list of public documents for sale by the Bureau of Printing, Manila, P. I. Lista de precios de documentos públicos de venta en la Oficina de la imprenta, Manila, I. F.; corrected to Sept. 20, 1909. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1909. 13 p. 23½cm.
- POTTERY. Burton, W., and Hobson. Handbook of marks on pottery and porcelain. N. Y., Macmillan, 1909. 10+210 p. figs. D. cl., \$2.25 net. Bibliography (1 p.).
- QUEBEC. Dionne, N. E. Inventaire chronologique. (v. 4, 1909.) Quebec, 1905-'09. 4 v., 26½cm.
- REFERENDUM. Phelps, E. M., *comp.* Selected articles on the initiative and referendum. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co., 1909. ix, 164 p. 20cm. Bibliography (19 p.).
- SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley. Sichel, W. S. Sheridan; from new and original material; including a manuscript diary by Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. In 2 v. Bost., Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909. c. 18+630; 8+547 p. pors. O. cl., \$7.50 net, boxed. Bibliography (15 p.).
- SHORT STORY. Canby, H. S. The short story in English. N. Y., Henry Holt Co., 1909. c. 13+386 p. D. cl., \$1.60. Bibliographical and general notes (14 p.).
- SOCIOLOGY. Thomas, W. I. Source book for social origins; ethnological materials, psychological standpoint, classified and annotated bibliographies for the interpretation of savage society. Chic., The University of Chicago Press, [etc., etc.,] 1909. xvi, 932 p. il, 24cm, \$4.50. "Supplementary bibliographies," p. [871]-915.
- STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. [Special list,] *see* Rockford (Ill.) Public Library *Bulletin*, December, p. 40.
- TOADS. Miller, Newton. The American toad; a study in dynamic biology. (*In* the *American Naturalist*, December, 1909, 43:730-745.) The article is followed by a two-page bibliography.
- UNITED STATES. PEOPLE. Low A. M. The American people; a study in national psychology. Bost. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909. c. 8+446 p. O. cl., \$2.25 net. Bibliography (10 p.).
- VIRGINIA. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. Munford, B. B. Virginia attitude toward slavery and secession. N. Y., [etc.,] Longmans, Green, & Co., 1909. xiii p. 1 l., 329 p. 22cm, \$2. Bibliography (6 p.).
- WALES. Bibliography of Wales; a record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales, no. 27, November, 1909. Nos. 1 to 14 of this list were printed in the [Cardiff] Public Library *Journal* from April, 1900, to June, 1903, and nos. 15 to 19 were issued as a supplement to that journal. With no. 20 it appeared for the first time as a separate publication. Since then it has been continued periodically. This number contains all publications added to the Welsh Department of the Cardiff Reference Library since April, 1909.
- WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Bond, Francis. Westminster Abbey; il. by 270 photographs, plans, sections, sketches and measured drawings. [N. Y., Oxford University Press, (Amer. Branch.)] 1909. [1910.] 16+332 p. O. cl., \$4. Bibliography (4 p.). Index.
- WORCESTER, MASS.. Worcester Free Public Library. Selected list of material in the library on Worcester, Mass. (*In* Worcester Free Public Library *Bulletin*, p. 19-31.)
- IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS.
- BAER, Joseph, & Co. Antiquariatskatalog. 574: Indica et Iranica; teilweise aus der bibliothek von Viggo Fausbøll; 1. Literaturen und sprachen Indiens und Persians. 96 p. O.

Jahrbuch der Bücherpreise, 1908, v. 3, an alphabetical compilation of the most important books sold in the European auction rooms with the exception of those in England, edited by C. Beck, has been brought out by Otto Harrassowitz, of Leipzig. The present volume contains the records of forty auction sales. It does not include the titles of books noted in the first two volumes unless there was a marked difference in the price realized. (10+325 p. 16°, flex. cl., 10 marks.)

A. G.

ROSENTHAL, Ludwig. A collection of choice manuscripts, incunables, books of hours, maps, music autographs, woodcut books. (Catalog 130.) Munich, 1909. 48 p. O.

INDEXES

H. W. WILSON COMPANY have in preparation the second five-yearly cumulation, 1905-1909, inclusive, of their "Readers' guide," an analytical index to 90 English and American magazines, including in the same alphabet an index to several hundred composite books and reports of learned societies published since 1900, forming a complete supplement published in 1901. The new revision of the "United States catalog," bringing it through 1909, is also making ready. The price will be \$24.

Notes and Queries

ANONYMOUS AUTHORSHIP.—The author of the following two anonymous works is W. H. Stennett, auditor of expenditures of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway: "A history of the origin of the place names connected with the Chicago & North Western and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railways. Chicago, 1908." "Yesterday and to-day; a history of the Chicago and Northwestern railway system. 1905."

W. S. MERRILL.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING OF BOOKLISTS.—In November the Louisville Free Public Library decided to print a list of Christmas books for children recommended by the library. The Cleveland Public Library had printed such a list in 1906 and again in 1907. This list was reprinted with the substitution of 20 recent titles. It contains about 200 entries, classified, and giving author, title, publisher and price.

Institutions on the library mailing list were notified that they might order copies with their own imprint at \$1.50 for the first 100 and 70 cents for each additional 100. This did not include postage, which cost 28 cents per 100. As a result orders were received for 7100 copies from 30 libraries.

There is nothing new or striking in this experiment, but it emphasizes anew the possibility and value of co-operation in printing lists of this kind. Hundreds of libraries could use such a list to advantage and would probably order copies if they were given sufficient notice far enough in advance of publication. When other libraries plan to issue similar lists they will confer a favor by notifying the Louisville library.

WILLIAM F. YUST.

DECEMBER 20, 1909.

INFORMATION FOR LIBRARIANS.—In 1899 Harper & Brothers published "Old Chester tales," by Margaret Deland, a volume of 360 pages, and containing eight stories.

This house has just published "Where the laborers are new," by Margaret Deland, with the date of 1909, and copyrighted in 1909. This is a volume of 86 pages. The unsophisticated reader, and many of us belong to this class, will think at first sight that this is a new find from Mrs. Deland's facile pen.

A little examination reveals the fact that the matter of this book is an exact reprint under the same title of one of the stories in "Old Chester tales." The book is copyrighted as if it was a new work, without any intimation of a previous entry, and without any mark to show that Mrs. Deland had any hand in this peculiar transaction, or was accessory to it.

JOHN EDMANDS,

Mercantile Library, Philadelphia.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. STATE DOCUMENT CATALOG.—The Library of Congress is contemplating the issue of a monthly list of state documents, from January, 1910, to include legislative journals and documents, laws, proceedings and documents of constitutional conventions, governor's messages and proclamations, reports of state officers, boards, commissions, and institutions, and all other serial and special publications of this class. It is believed that a catalog of this character, with a quarterly subject index cumulative throughout the year, would be of value to state libraries and legislative reference departments, and also to many university and city libraries, public officials and students of social and political science.

Library Calendar

JANUARY

5. Chicago L. C. annual reception. Art Institute, Chicago.
20. N. Y. L. C. Twenty-fifth anniversary dinner, 7:30 p.m. Fifth Avenue Restaurant.

FEBRUARY

- 4-5. League of Library Commissions, Albany.

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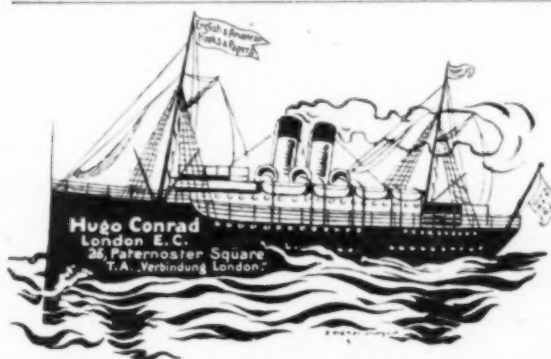
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